

**Progress Report
of the Archæological Survey of India
Western Circle**

ARCHÆOLOGY



**Government of Bombay
General Department**

*For the year ending
31st March 1916*

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Government of Bombay

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1916.

PART I.

I—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

During the year under report the only item of importance to be recorded under this head is the transference of the Assistant Superintendent, Mr J A Page, to the post of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra. Mr Gordon Sanderson, Superintendent of that Circle, who had joined the I A R O and proceeded on field service, died of wounds received in an action in Flanders. Mr J F Blakiston, Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Circle, was appointed permanently to succeed him. But as the latter also had joined the Indian Army Reserve, Mr Page was appointed to act for him. Mr Page delivered over charge of his Office to me on the 24th January last, which I held in addition to my own duties until the 28th of February following. In accordance with the orders of the Government of Bombay, contained in their Notification No 3278 of the 9th May 1916, Dr V S Sukthankar, who was a scholar in the Office of the Government Epigraphist at Ootacamund, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Superintendent of this Circle. He assumed charge of his post on the 29th February.

2 Owing to ill health both the Head Clerk and the Second Clerk were on privilege leave, the first for one, and the second for two months. The General Assistant, also, was on privilege leave for 20 days.

II—YEAR'S WORK

3 At the head-quarters we were all engaged upon the usual routine work, the Officers being busy with the writing out of the Report, the drawing up and the printing of the Conservation Notes, and the preparation of full and exhaustive articles for the Director-General's *Archæological Annual*, and the Establishment occupied with the completion of the drawings plotted in the field, the developing and the printing from the photo-negatives, and so forth.

4 About the beginning of August last I was in the Gwalior territory to advise the Darbār in regard to the conservation of certain archæological monuments of importance at Surwāyā (*infra*, p 11, para 40). The middle of November found me at Nagari in the Udaipur State where I was in camp for two months and a half engaged upon excavating the different ancient sites. It was from here that I visited the fort of Chitorgarh with a view to supervise and advise my Office Photographer who was stationed at the Great Tower (*barā kutham*) to try by some device or another to photograph the images of this monument—a work which was thought impossible to achieve, but which, I am glad to say, was successfully

accomplished by the ingenious use of reflecting mirrors (*infra*, para 16) From Nagari I went to Ajmer to undertake excavations in and about Aihad-din-kā Jhumprā at the desire of the Director-General of Archaeology and the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer These and my other movements have been detailed in my Diary printed in Appendix A

5 In accordance with Government Order No 4561, General Department, dated the 5th June 1915, Mr Page was in Kashmir from the beginning of June to the end of September, helping the State Engineer Simmla, in drawing up estimates, plans, etc., for the work of conservation to be undertaken at the Jami Masjid which is perhaps one of the most interesting examples of wooden architecture in the world (*infra*, p 70) During the touring season Mr Page was at Chāmpāni, training the Archaeological Sub-overseer stationed there and assisting in the operation of the grouting machine which had been brought there from England In furtherance of the scheme of inspecting systematically all the monuments that have been declared protected, he went first to Sind, as that province had for long not been visited for conservation purposes by any archaeological officer But he had to cut short his touring there as he was suddenly called away to Agra to act for the Superintendent of the Northern Circle as stated in para 1 above A statement of these and his other movements will be found in the same appendix

MUSEUMS

6 Considerable progress is discernible this year in the acquisition of historical and archaeological objects for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay A list of these objects will be found in Appendix F The most extensive and perhaps the most interesting of these is the collection of antiquities purchased from Mr Purushottam Vishram Mayji, consisting of old Indian pictures, maps, cloths (silk, etc.) of various kinds, arms and coins It was acquired for Rs 1,42,500, of which Rs 30,000 have already been paid by Government and a further sum of Rs 30,000 will be paid as soon as financial conditions improve This is, indeed, a most liberal grant-in-aid made by Government to the Museum The collection actually bought is not, however, the whole of the collection that had been exhibited at the Vishram-bhavan by the original owner, nor does it contain any antiquities of the pre-Muhammadan period, excepting a few coins Nevertheless, it cannot be denied even for a moment that this collection, as it is, is an invaluable acquisition and cannot fail to attract the antiquarian, historian or artist, when it is properly exhibited in the Museum

7 In my last year's Report (p 8, para 25) I have stated that I examined the hoard of 2,393 Kshatrāpa coins discovered at Saivania in the Bānswārā State, Rājputānā, and that the new dates supplied by them are not a few, and give a more accurate idea of the durations of certain Kshatrāpa reigns Shortly after my examination of them, I represented to the Kāmdār, Bānswārā State, that as 100 coins from this lot had already been given to the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, at least 50 might be presented to the Prince of Wales Museum and that I should be allowed to make the necessary selection I was gratified to find that he was able to prevail upon the Bānswārā Darbār to accede to my request Accordingly I selected the best 50 coins, a list of which will be found in the same appendix It will be seen from it that I was able to secure most of the coins which bore new dates This present was, therefore, an extremely valuable one from a numismatic point of view, and I must consider it to be a fortunate circumstance that, though no less than 100 coins were taken by the Ajmer Museum, very few with new dates were among them It will be remembered that a similar hoard of Kshatrāpa coins of precisely the same period was found eighteen years ago at Uparkot in the Junāgadh State and described by Rev Mr H R Scott in the *Journal* of the Bombay Asiatic Society I have stated in a previous Report that so long ago as 1909 the Junāgadh Darbār permitted me to select the best 57 coins of this find for the Prince of Wales Museum Thus the most important specimens from both the hoards have been acquired for this Museum, which together make a collection of Kshatrāpa coins vastly superior, for the period covered by them, to that of any museum in India, and even to that of the British Museum, London

8 Another present of coins to the Prince of Wales Museum was made by the Jambughodā Darbār from the hoard found at Dhanpuri. The details of this find and its important features have been described (*infra*, pp. 28 and 60). Eleven coins were bought by me for the Museum from Mr. Billimoria of Bhuj. Seven of them belong to classes which have now become rare, and two among these are unique. One, in particular, is quite unique. It belongs to Andriagoras, who was appointed Satrap of Bactria by Alexander the Great. As stated in para. 23 below, this coin is not yet known to exist in any museum either in India or England.

9 In December 1914 when I was at Bhuj, Cutch, I happened to see three inscribed stones lying in the Residency Office. They belonged to Colonel Jacob, who, I was told, found them when he was Resident at Bhuj, near the Chhatris of the former Raos of Cutch not far from the Residency. The letters engraved on them at once arrested my attention. They bore remarkably close resemblance to the letters of the clay seals found at Harappa in the Punjab, which look to be of a highly ornate type but which have so far defied all attempts of scholars at deciphering them. At my suggestion, Colonel Jacob was kind enough to present them to the Museum. The value of these inscriptions from the palæographic point of view can scarcely be exaggerated, and my best thanks are due to the donor for this important gift.

10 One historic picture originally lying at the Baroda Residency, but now secured for the Museum through the good offices of the Director-General of Archaeology, deserves a passing mention. It is believed to be of Mir Nūr-ud-din Husam Khān, a nobleman of high rank at the Court of Delhi, who, on the break-up of the Mughal empire, started for Mecca *via* Suat, but was detained there by Colonel Mallet, then Resident at Suat, who became a great friend of the Muhammadan noble. This picture appears to have been sent along with a sword by Colonel Mallet to the Resident at Baroda, for being presented to Nawāb Amīn-ud-din Khān of Baroda, grandson of Mir Nūr-ud-din Khān, as a token of the esteem in which he had held his friend, the Nawāb's grandfather. The sword was duly presented to the Nawāb by the Resident, Mr. Williams, but the portrait was apparently retained in the Residency.

11 Another object acquired for the Museum also deserves to be noticed. It is a curved stone taken from over the entrance of the Turkish Custom House at Basrah, which Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Balfour was good enough to place at the disposal of Government. As the stone would soon become of historical interest, it was most gratefully accepted on my suggestion by the Board of Trustees.

12 The Bijapur Museum, too, has made good progress in the matter of acquiring interesting objects of the Adil Shāhī period. Some of them were secured at my recommendation, and some were procured by F. J. Valey, Esq., I.C.S., when he was District Judge at Bijapur. Mr. Valey took a keen interest in all museum matters, and would have gladly assisted in making further acquisitions, if he had not retired from service.

13 The main cause of our being able to secure so many objects for the Bijapur Museum this year is, no doubt, the war, which has prevented tourists from Europe and especially America from coming to Bijapur and paying fabulous prices for moveable antiquities which, there is every reason to suppose, were formerly taken away in numbers. The result is that needy and indigent owners, who can no longer expect the arrival of such tourists, are now selling off, to the Museum, the objects they possess. As early as August 1913 I had proposed at a meeting of the Museum Committee that this traffic in the Bijapur antiquities should be stopped at once by taking the necessary steps either under section 17 or 18 (preferably the former) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Unfortunately the Committee approached Government with a view to some action being taken under section 18, who rightly doubted, as I feared, the possibility of making it applicable to the purpose we had in view. Accordingly at a meeting held in January last I suggested that an attempt might now be made to see whether section 17 could be made applicable. I am glad that my suggestion was approved, and that Government will be approached again. If Government think it fit to bring this section into force at Bijapur, it should effectually put a stop to the exploitation of Adil Shāhī antiquities in Bijapur.

14. A list of the objects acquired or presented to the different museums will be found in Appendix F

VI-VII—LISTING OF MONUMENTS AND ICONOGRAPHY

15. During the year under report, Mr M B Gaide, Inspector of Archaeology of the Gwalior State, was able to devote about a month and a half to touring for 'Listing' purposes, the remainder of his touring season having to be spent at Suwāyā in exercising supervision over repairs to the monuments there, reference to which will be found below in para 40. Brief as this period was, he was able to list "124 individual monuments distributed over 27 different places in the Gwalior Gird, Bhind, Tonwarghar and Nairwa Districts". Perhaps the most interesting discovery he has made this year is that of two copper-plate charters found at Kunethā in the Tonwarghar district and about 40 miles north-east of Gwalior. A brief summary of their contents has been given in Part II (p 59, para 21 below)

16. In 1911 Dr J Ph Vogel, when he was Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India, visited Chitorgarh and carefully inspected the Great Tower (*Barā kutham*) built by Rānā Kumbha in A D 1448. In one of its inscriptions, the tower is called *Mahāmeru-Srī-Kirtistambha*, 'The Tower of Fame (styled) Mahāmeru'. The Tower is thus meant to be a representation of Mount Meru, the Indian Olympus, and it is, indeed, a veritable pantheon of Hindu deities. What makes this monument exceedingly important from the iconographic point of view is that every one of the divinities sculptured has its name inscribed below in Nāgarī characters. We have thus here carved in stone, as it were, an illustrated hand-book of Hindu iconography of the fifteenth century. A reliable work on this subject is still one of the great wants of Indian Archaeology. And if the figures on this Tower could be reproduced together with the accompanying inscriptions, we should certainly obtain a volume on Brahmanical iconography of undoubted authenticity. Accordingly, Dr Vogel drew up a note pointing out the extreme desirability of preparing representations of these images. The position of the sculptures, however, rendered photographic reproduction seemingly impossible, as they are carved on the inner shaft of the Tower along the narrow passage measuring only 2' 4" in width and leaving no sufficient room for the camera. In 1904 Mr Cousens, my predecessor, took photos of some images by means of a Kodak. "But the photographs thus obtained were unsatisfactory and unfit for reproduction." Dr Vogel, therefore, suggested the more laborious and expensive process of drawing, and calculated that at least Rs 2,500 would be required for preparing a complete set of drawings, and ended his note confidently hoping that His Highness the Maharānā would take personal interest in the matter and would be ready to meet the cost of this work. The sum asked for was sanctioned in August last by the Maharānā with the characteristic generosity and genuine sympathy for archaeology which he had evinced some years ago by restoring at great cost the Jaina Tower on Chitorgarh or *Chhotā kutham* as it is locally called, which was then in a parlous condition. It is scarcely necessary to add that he has thereby placed all students of Indian art and religion under great obligation. As Chitorgarh is in my Circle, the work of preparing reproductions of images and inscriptions has been entrusted to me by the Director-General of Archaeology. When this work was formally assigned to me, the idea that was at once uppermost in my mind was to try and see for myself whether it was really impossible to photograph the sculptures. I was fully aware that the space in front of them was too narrow to allow any photographs to be taken of them in normal circumstances. Besides, I knew full well that it was not possible to command just the sort of light which alone could make photography successful. Though I was quite aware that there were these two serious drawbacks here, I was not convinced that with some ingenious manipulation it would not be possible to take satisfactory photographs. Accordingly when I was encamped for excavation purposes at Nagari, 8 miles from Chitorgarh, I discussed certain devices with my Office Photographer, who, I am glad to say, is an expert in his craft, and sent him straight to Chitorgarh to try them. It was a matter of immense delight to me to find that those methods worked miraculously and to know that photographic reproduction would be eminently successful. Photos of

two or three images were taken and sent to the Director-General of Archaeology for his approval. He too was exceedingly gratified to see that it was possible to photograph the sculptures, and at once fell in with my idea of preparing a set of photographs instead of drawings, as there can be no question that the former kind of reproduction was far more exact and reliable than the latter. I estimated that a sum of Rs. 2,000 would be quite enough for the purpose and that there would thus be effected a saving of Rs. 500. The same work could have been carried out at a much smaller amount, if the prices of photo materials had not increased by fifty to ninety per cent. Messrs D. Joglekar & Co., Poona, who generally take prints from my Office negatives for any scholar or antiquarian who is in need of them, have been entrusted for this sum with the work of preparing one complete set of negatives and two sets of prints of the figures carved in the Tower after being duly initiated into the dodges and supervised by my Office Photographer. The negatives and prints will ere long be ready, and I shall soon be engaged on preparing a volume describing the iconography of this Hindu Olympus, which is indeed a Tower of Fame to its builder Rāna Kumbha.

VIII—EXCAVATION

17 In the touring programme published in the last year's Progress Report,

Nagari

I have stated that I would undertake excavations at Nagari, a *jāgiri* village of the Rāo of Bedla and 7 miles north of Chitogarh in the Udaipur State, Rājputānā. Accordingly I was encamped at this place from the middle of November 1915 to the end of January 1916. Thanks to the Udaipur Mīhārānā, I had full permission to dig wherever I wished, on condition of my submitting to the Darbū a fortnightly list of the important archaeological objects that would be unearthed. I experienced, however, great difficulties in obtaining the requisite number of coolies, though the local authorities were trying their very best to secure them for me. When I was at Besnagar for similar operations, the petty cultivators of the neighbouring villages came in gangs to work there. The greater portion of the cultivating class of Nagari and the surrounding villages, however, thought it below their dignity to handle the spade. The local authorities could not also force them to work at our camp, because some of them were actually attending to their field work and others were employed by the Jāgūdārs and Mīfūdās of the adjoining places to cut leaves of berry trees to serve as fodder to their cattle, grass being this year very scarce on account of scanty rains. They were already receiving each 12 annas per day, and naturally refused to join us. Everywhere, again, the rumour was afloat that we had started the excavations to induce the strong-bodied people to come, thus to enable us to select recruits for the war!

18 Though a sufficient number of coolies was not obtainable, we started and pursued the work as best as we could. I was glad that the excavations proved eminently successful. A brief account of the important results achieved is contained in Part II of the Report, a full and detailed description being reserved for the Director-General's *Archaeological Annual*, where it will be accompanied by illustrations. The digging operations were conducted at two places—one on a *stūpa* mound in the *gillāhī* or citadel of Nagari and the other at Hāthi-bādā, half a mile east of the village. The *stūpa* was found to be constructed of moulded bricks and decorated with terra-cotta tiles of high artistic merit and rivalling those of the best kind in Gundhāra on the north-west frontier of India (pp. 49-50, para. 3). This was also exceedingly surprising, because Nagari like Sāñchi being situated in a hilly district, a *stūpa* of stone construction as at the latter place was expected (pp. 52-3, para. 9). Another noteworthy discovery here was that of a stone *torana* or arched gateway of the 5th century A. D., which was constructed when the *stūpa* was converted into a Saiva temple. *Toranas* of the Maurya or Sunga period (B. C. 250 to A. D. 150) and of the mediæval times (i.e., from the 8th century onwards) have been found, but none so far of the Gupta period (A. D. 300 to A. D. 600). The find of this *torana*, therefore, constitutes a highly interesting discovery in the history of ancient Indian architecture (pp. 50-1, para. 5-6). The excavations were no less interesting at Hāthi-bādā, which is a stone enclosure of a lofty and stupendous type. This was shown to be of the Maurya age (c. 250 B. C.) and to have originally enclosed a shrine of Samkarashana and Vāsudeva*. This was, therefore, the earliest shrine dedicated to

Vaishnava worship, the next earliest being that exhumed by me two years ago near Khām Babā at Besnagar, ancient Vidīśā, and not anterior to B C 200 (pp 51-2, para 7) Some coins of the Sibi people also were picked up during these excavations. The legend on these coins clearly shows that the ancient name of Nagari was Madhyamikā, and it is now conclusively proved that it can be no other than the Madhyamikā mentioned by Pantañjali (c 150 B C) as having been besieged in his time by a Yavana or Greek king who is supposed to be Menander (p 52, para 8)

19 Though the discoveries made in these excavations were as interesting as they could possibly be to an antiquarian, they were a source of sore disappointment to the ordinary people from the neighbouring villages. They used to flock to these sites almost every day and inquire of us about the whereabouts of the treasure which they heard we had unearthed. The rumour about our having lighted upon a treasure was prevalent over the whole of the Udaipur State, and the people were hearing on all sides that negotiations were going on to settle the respective claims of the British Sarkār, Mahārānā of Udaipur, and the Rao of Bedlā in regard to this treasure. Of course, negotiations were going on, but in respect of the archaeological treasure dug out by us. And at my representation Pandit Sukhadeo Prasad, C I E, Minister of the Udaipur State, was kind enough to secure the permission of the Mahārānā for the transfer, to the Ajmer Museum, of all the objects of archaeological interest exhumed at Nagari. This was but expected of the Mahārānā, whose sympathetic and enlightened policy towards archaeology is too well-known to require any mention. It was this most respected of the Rājput Chiefs who, as stated above, is liberally financing the work of preparing photographic representations of the deities of the Hindu pantheon sculptured in the Great Tower of Rānā Kumbha on the fort of Chittorgarh. As soon as I received permission of the Udaipur Darbār for the exhibition, in the Ajmer Museum, of the antiquities found at Nagari, I put myself in correspondence with the Superintendent of that Museum who about the beginning of March last promised to remove them there as speedily as possible.

20 Among the inscription stones exhibited in the Rājputānā Museum not the least important are six beautifully inscribed slabs, of which two are in fragments. Four of these, which are far better preserved than the others, have engraved on them parts of two Sanskrit plays, one of which is called *Lahita-Vigraharāja* and the other *Hara-keśi-nātaka*. The latter, we are told, was composed by the Chohān sovereign Vigraharāja himself, and the former by a court poet in praise of this king's exploits. All these slabs were brought to light while some minor digging operations were going on in 1875-76 in the courtyard of Arhār din-kā Jhumprā, the most celebrated mosque of Ajmer. The importance of these tablets for Sanskrit literature and for the ancient history of Rājputānā can scarcely be exaggerated, and it was thought possible that a little more spade work would lay bare more fragments. Accordingly at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Ajmer Museum held in April 1912 it was resolved to address the Director-General of Archaeology with a view to further excavation being undertaken at the Jhumprā in search of the missing fragments and of other archaeological remains. The Director-General of Archaeology sympathised with the idea and agreed to place an allotment for the purpose on condition that the excavations would be carried out by me. This was approved by the Working Committee, and in July last a sum of Rs 500 was kindly sanctioned by him. Accordingly after bringing my excavations at Nagari to a close, I went to Ajmer and was camped there for nearly three weeks and was busy with digging operations at Arhār din-kā Jhumprā. I was not very hopeful of the results, for after 1875-76 the place had again been excavated in 1902-03 by Rāi Bahadūr Shām Nāth, who was then Executive Engineer of Ajmer-Merwara, partly with a view to procuring old stones for repairing the mosque and partly in the hope of making new discoveries. Still I resolved to leave no efforts untried to the extent of the allotment. The courtyard was accordingly covered with a regular network of trenches. Trenches were also sunk in the south porch and immediately behind the prayer chamber. The main object with which the work was undertaken was not realized, for no fragments of the inscribed slabs, except a small one, were unearthed. In other respects, however, it was a very successful operation—successful even beyond my expectations. This is not the place for giving any

detailed account of it, and only a few remarks must, therefore, here suffice. Quite a wealth of sculptured pieces, such as images, pillar shafts, capitals, *amalaka* fragments, was here brought to light. The best specimens from these were selected for the Museum. One sculpture, though it was a fragment, was very curious. It contained the figures of such rare deities as those which preside over the dawn, morning, noon, afternoon and evening. I have not so far found them sculptured anywhere. And as each deity has here been labelled with its name, it is impossible to over-rate the importance of this piece from the iconographic point of view. The excavations were interesting in another way also. Immediately below the wall of the prayer chamber were exposed on both sides wallings of an older edifice. No doubt can, therefore, be entertained as to a more ancient building having stood here. It is well known that Aihār dīn-kā Jhumpā mosque has been built of materials from old Hindu temples, and from a small inscription in a staircase of the prayer-chamber I have shown in one of my former Reports that most of these materials, if not all, were taken from a temple originally erected by Vigraharāja—a conclusion strengthened by the inscribed slabs referred to above. The temple of Vigraharāja thus appears to have occupied this position, and it was by demolishing that structure that the Muhammadans were able to build their mosque on the present site.

21 I was not able to expend the whole of the allotment on these excavations. Nearly one-fourth of the amount had to be reserved for the re-filling of the trenches and levelling of the ground. This work was entrusted to the local Public Works Department, who, I hope, have restored the monument to its original condition.

IX — EPIGRAPHY

22 This year also was prolific in the discovery of interesting and important inscriptions. A summary of their contents will be found in Part II. Two of these, in particular, are of very great importance. One was discovered by me at Nagari, and is of great value in settling the question about the origin of the well-known era called Vikrama-Samvat (p. 56, para 15). The second epigraph was found at Patābgarh in Rajputānā, and its importance consists in finally settling at rest the controversy that was going on in regard to certain kings of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty between myself and Dr. Hoernle on the one hand and the late Prof. Kielhorn and Dr. Fleet on the other, and in settling it, I am glad to say, in our favour. It also adds the name of a new prince, viz., Mahendrapāla II, to the Pratihāra dynastic list (pp. 57-9).

X — NUMISMATICS

23 I was able to make some exceedingly interesting discoveries this year in the field of numismatics also. Part II (pp. 59-60) gives a brief description of them and points out in what the unique character of each coin consists. One coin, in particular, deserves special notice here. It is that of Andriagoras, who was appointed Satrap of Parthia by Alexander the Great. No coin of this Greek Satrap is known yet to exist in any museum in India or England, and I am extremely glad I was able to secure it for the Prince of Wales Museum. It was among the coins I bought from Mr. Billimoria of Bhuj (*infra*, pp. 20-1).

24 In January 1914, 262 old coins were found in the village of Dhanpurī in the Jambughodā State of the Rewā Kānthā Agency by some labourers working on the Shivrājpur-Jambughodā road. As no private claim over the find was established, all the coins were taken possession of by that State. Seven specimen coins were at first forwarded to me for inspection, but, at my request through the Political Agent, 234 more were sent by the Darbār at the end of April 1915. Of the 241 coins so received, 139 were found to belong to Mahmud I and 102 to Muzaffar II, both Sultāns of Gujāt. A statement specifying full details of these coins will be found in Appendix G. Six of them represent a hitherto unknown type and are thus interesting from the numismatic point of view (*infra*, p. 60, paras 24-6). At the desire of the Jambughodā Darbār, the coins were distributed to the recognized museums in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5515, dated the 24th September 1914, Political Department, as many being

sent to them as the Curators required. The remainder, viz., 41 coins, were returned through the Political Agent. The very fact that no less than 200 coins from the hoard were taken by the various museums (including the Prince of Wales Museum) shows how badly these specimens were needed, and the Jambughoda Darbār, therefore, deserve special thanks for having sanctioned the liberal distribution of the coins.

XI—PROTECTED MONUMENTS

25 The list of the monuments which have been brought under protection has been printed in Appendix H. It will be seen from it that during the year under review only 17 monuments were declared protected. This number no doubt looks very small as compared with 160 of the preceding year or even with 41 of the year previous to the latter. But it is to be remembered that this number must become smaller and smaller every year. Very few, indeed, from Mr Cousens' list published in the Progress Report for 1907-08 (pp 15-19) now remain unprotected, and, over and above those mentioned in it, as many as 241 have been declared protected.

26 What is now essential is the execution of agreements with the owners of those monuments which are not Government property. And in this respect it is exceedingly gratifying to find that this year no less than 53 agreements have been entered into as against 12 of the last, or even 41 of the last but one year. These have been specified in the same appendix. It must, however, be borne in mind that monuments, not owned by Government, in regard to which agreements have yet to be taken, are by no means few, and, in many instances, are in such a dilapidated condition as to require speedy and extensive repairs which the private owners very often cannot themselves carry out where the responsibility for the execution of repair consequently falls on Government. But these repairs, urgent though they are, cannot be undertaken unless the necessary agreements have been entered into, for it is not at all desirable that Government should expend large sums of money on repair and maintenance if the owners have not already bound themselves by such agreement not to disfigure and damage the monuments or make any unsightly modern additions to them, as there is every likelihood of such things happening. A list of such monuments has been given in the same appendix for the information of the Heads of the districts wherein they are situated, and it is sincerely hoped that they will lose no time in executing the necessary agreements.

XII—CONSERVATION

(a) Bombay Presidency

27 In the Bombay Presidency a total expenditure of Rs 35,769 was incurred upon the conservation of ancient monuments during the year 1915-16. Of this amount Rs 23,447 were expended upon special (non-recurring) repairs, and the residue, Rs 12,322, upon annual repairs and maintenance. Appendix K gives the details of this expenditure and also specifies the different items of repairs executed. A succinct and interesting account is, however, contained in Mr Page's "Conservation Commentary" (Part III, Section II). The repairs to most of these monuments have been going on for the last few years, and of those to which all the repairs have been completed during the year under report, specific mention may here be made of the Lād Khān, Dugā and Huchchmalligudi temples at Aihole in the Bijāpur district. It is a matter of great delight that these temples—which pertain to the 5th century A.D., are gems of the early Dravidian style, and are exceedingly important, partaking as they do of the architectural peculiarities of the caves—have now been put in a structurally sound condition.

28 I am glad that, as mentioned in my last year's Report, the work of conserving the archæological buildings at Chāmpānūr in the Panch Mahāls district has been commenced in accordance with the systematic plan laid down in the notes of the Director-General of Archæology and Mr Page. Our object is not to restore the monuments to their original structure, but to conserve them, i.e., to put them in a sound state of repair. As much as Rs 8,667 was expended on special repairs

and Rs 497 on current repairs. During the year under review, special repairs were executed to four monuments here, a brief description of which I have given in Part III, pp 61-2, paras 1-5. On the whole, they were satisfactorily carried out and reflect great credit on the Public Works Department Officers. There is, however, one item of repair here executed, regarding which I have somewhat to express my disapproval. My criticism on this point is contained at the end of paragraph 1 on page 61.

29 A brief description of the monuments visited by Mr Page in accordance with the scheme of inspecting for conservation purposes all the archæological buildings that have been declared "Inspection of Protected Monuments," protected will be found in his "Conservation Commentary," which forms Part III of this Report. The greater portion of his touring season was intended to be spent in Sind, but this was not found possible, as he was suddenly called away to Agra as stated above, to officiate for the Superintendent of the Northern Circle. Copies of the Conservation Notes which he drew up for the adoption of the necessary remedial measures for the monuments inspected have been duly submitted to Government both in the General and the Public Works Departments.

30 I regret I have to report the following case which occurred in the Ahmedābād District. About the end of 1914, one Haji Fine under Ancient Monuments Preservation Act Samad Miyabhai, Mutvali, connected with Sidi Basir Minars and Tombs in Sārangpur at Ahmedābād, made a proposal through the Executive Engineer and the Collector of the district to erect a mosque in front of the minars. As the monument was Government property, and the mosque to be erected was of an altogether modern type and construction, it was impossible for me to comply with the request, and the Collector also, I was glad to find, had no hesitation in coming to this decision. The Mutvali was accordingly warned not to erect any structure on the site of the monument. This warning, however, proved to be of no avail, and he built there a corrugated iron shed, for congregational prayers, serving thus the purpose of a mosque. The Collector, therefore, had no recourse left but to take steps to have the Mutvali prosecuted under section 16 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII of 1904), and he was fined Rs 50 by the City Magistrate.

31 Appendix R sets forth the works proposed for the year 1916-17. I am obliged to Government in the Public Works Department for having sanctioned Rs 30,000 this year also. This was the minimum sum required for conservation purposes in the Bombay Presidency. Only those monuments that are in a parlous condition are at present taken up for care and preservation, after executing annual current repairs to those that have already been conserved. I am also indebted to the Director-General of Archæology for having made an allotment of Rs 5,000 out of imperial funds.

32 Inspection reports have been received this year from the following Executive Engineers—Ahmednagar, East Khāndesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Thāna, West Khāndesh, Nasrat Canals and Eastern Nārā districts, those of the last two officers being forwarded through the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank. Excerpts from some of them have been embodied in Appendix N. No inspection reports have been received for three consecutive years from Executive Engineers of Ahmedābād, Kairā and Panch Mahāls, Bijāpur and Dhārwar. But it is in their districts precisely which abound with archæological monuments and in which important conservation work is in progress, and this Department cannot, therefore, attach too much importance to their reports. If it is not possible for the Executive Engineers to visit all the monuments in their districts in one year, the inspection can be spread over a longer period. But a systematic personal inspection of these buildings by the Public Works Department Officers is absolutely necessary in the interest of archæological conservation. As pointed out in paragraph 46 (pages 10-11) of my Report for the year ending 31st March 1913, the necessity of such an inspection has been acknowledged by the Government of India and impressed on the Executive Engineers for action by the Bombay Government.

33 In my last year's report (pages 11-12, paragraph 36) I have adverted to the appointment of four Archæological Sub-overseers for the more thorough and effective conservation of the

ancient monuments. They have been posted temporarily at (1) Ahmedābad, (2) Chāmpānūr, (3) Bijāpur, and (4) Dhārwar, which for the present are the centres of conservation work. Before joining their appointments, they were directed to report themselves at my Office where they were collectively instructed in the exact nature of their new duties, which, of course, were widely different from those they had to perform previously. Each one of them was given a copy of a pamphlet on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments issued by the Director-General of Archaeology in India, and I impressed upon them the paramount necessity of doing no further repairs than were absolutely needed to make an archaeological building structurally sound, and of executing them as neatly and unobtrusively as possible.

34 Over and above the district at whose head-quarters he has been stationed, the Archaeological Sub-overseer has been assigned other neighbouring districts for his work, so that the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, has now been divided equally among them so far as the number of monuments goes. He has to supervise and, if possible, actually carry out whatever special repairs may be found necessary in his districts during any particular year. In the monsoon, when the execution of repairs is not possible, he has to undertake inspection tours in his districts, visiting, one by one, all the monuments that have been declared "protected," with a view to observe in what condition they are during the rains and, in particular, to detect leakages and cracks, should any occur. The report of his inspection tour, of which one copy is submitted to the Executive Engineer and one to my Office, has frequently been found to be of considerable value, and it is sincerely hoped that every Executive Engineer will give his personal attention to it, especially where the Sub-overseer has reported about the unsound condition of a monument or the perfunctory nature of the repairs executed upon it.

35 I am not unaware that it is absolutely necessary for an Archaeological Officer or an Executive Engineer to watch an Archaeological Sub-overseer from time to time where special repairs are going on, and correct him, by oral instructions, wherever he is found not to be carrying them out as anticipated. This advice and supervision over his work will be necessary till he becomes proficient in his special duty. With this end in view Mr Page was sent by me to Chāmpānūr to train the Sub-overseer stationed there. I desired him to see and train the other Sub-overseers also, but he could not do so, owing to his sudden transfer to Āgrā. I hope to meet and train them during the forthcoming cold season.

36 This Department had latterly recommended the use of Sorel's *Stone preservative* Liquid as a preservative for disintegrated stone in archaeological buildings, but it seems to have been so far actually tried only in the East Khāndesh and Thānā districts. The reports of their Executive Engineers are contained in Appendix O.

37 When for structural reasons any parts of an archaeological monument are restored, it has always become necessary to stain the new work so as to match the old. Although in rebuilding such parts, the same kind of stone is used of which the monument itself is constructed, the contrast between the stone fresh from the quarry and the old stone toned down with age invariably asserts itself in a most disagreeable manner in such a monument. Hence in the Conservation Notes issuing from this Department a direction is almost always found given to stain the new work to the colour of the old. The formula of a stain that was used in the case of Khajurāho buildings in Central India has been set forth in paragraph 17, page 10, of the Progress Report of this Circle for 1905-06. But time has now proved this composition to be inefficacious, and it has become necessary to try others to test their efficacy. The various methods of staining attempted in some districts have been described in Appendix P for the guidance of those Public Works Department Officers who may stand in need of such a solution. But it is yet too premature to pronounce upon the efficacy of any one of them.

(b) Central India.

38 At Dhār and Māndū in the Dhār State Rs 898-9-5 were spent out of the imperial grant, and Rs 3,945-4-4 from the Darbār funds. Special repairs were initiated only in the case

of the Entrance of the Jāmī Masjid and the Alamgir Gate, both at Mandu. The big white marble lintel required for the former was specially quarried at Makrāna, and as it took slightly longer time than was expected to reach its destination, the work could not be carried out before the end of the financial year. No doubt can, however, be now entertained that it will be complete ere long. The dip wall of the Alamgir Gate had developed a new crack, about 3 to 4 inches wide, and had inclined forward on the road. The necessary portion was dismantled and rebuilt. The foundations of the main wall of the Gate had also been exposed at several places and were underpinned. A description of the items of repairs actually executed will be found in Appendix L.

39 Some petty repairs were executed at Chandreh and Amarkantak in the Rewah and Bhopal States. Rewah State, as will be seen from the reports received through the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and printed in Appendix L. A description of the conservation work carried out at Sāñchī in the Bhopāl State under the direct supervision of the Director-General of Archaeology will duly appear in his Report.

40 About the beginning of August 1915 I visited Surwayā, 12 miles from Sipur, in the Gwālor State, and inspected the archaeological remains in the *gadhi* there in accordance with the wishes of the Mahārājā, who wanted to make it a site attractive to visitors and consequently required advice to this end. The remains consisted mainly of two temples, one monastery and one mosque. Of these, the mosque was of no particular architectural merit. But the temples were highly interesting even though they had lost their spires. They certainly could not be later than the 10th century A.D., and might be even a century older. The carvings were bold, deep and artistic, particularly so in the case of the porch ceiling of the larger temple. The big structure close by, which was constructed of huge blocks of stone well-dressed and laid without mortar, was doubtless a monastery, and as very few specimens of this style of building are known in India, it was of great archaeological importance and conducted greatly to the antiquarian interest and value of the site. The Mahārājā of Gwālor's idea of over-hauling these structures and making the site worth visiting was, therefore, a very happy one, and the measures necessary for the realisation of this object were embodied in a note which I duly submitted to His Private Secretary. The repairs, I hear, were commenced soon after, and were in full swing about the close of March last. According to my recommendation, they were being carried out by an able Overseer under the supervision of Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archaeology, Gwālor, both of whom had accompanied me to Surwayā, and had thus an exact idea of the sort of repairs that were here required. I have no doubt that before long visitors will flock to this site and enjoy themselves most profitably, provided a guide-book is prepared as was also suggested by me.

(c) Rajputana.

41 In regard to the Dilwārā temples on Mount Ābū, the Executive Engineer, Mount Ābū Division, says: "The year was spent in preparing a capital and a lintel in the Chandan Chowk in Vastupal's temple which are ready and will be fixed this year. About 25 missing and broken flowers in the Chandan Chowk of Adinath's temple were replaced by new ones. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,500." It is sincerely hoped that the temple custodians are not pursuing their replacement policy, to which reference has been made in my last year's Report (page 14, paragraph 44).

Appendix M describes in brief the conservation work accomplished at other places in Rajputānā.

XIII—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1916-17.

42 As Mr. Page is no longer in this Circle and my present Assistant is not an architect, the care and conservation of ancient monuments will occupy me next year as much as the research and exploration work. Fortunately the work of systematically inspecting all the monuments declared "protected" and suggesting measures for putting them into structurally sound condition has been brought

almost to a completion, as will be seen from the numbers of the Conservation Notes printed by Mr Page from time to time. What is now needed is the execution of repairs recommended in these notes and, above all, the training of the Archaeological Sub-overseers who will henceforth be responsible for the quality of the repairs that will be carried out. This will necessitate my visiting all the centres of conservation work, such as Chāmpānn, Ahmedābad, Dholkā, Bijāpur, Badāmi, Dambal and so forth. I shall also be required to visit such monuments as have not yet been inspected by Mr Page but may stand in need of early repairs. As many of these as possible will also be visited. Outside the Bombay Presidency the only place I at present know I have to visit, is Māndu in the Dhār State. A new crack has developed itself in the walls of an old building called Rūpmatī Pavilion. The Dhār Darbār has asked for my advice for arresting the further gaping of this crack. In addition to these there may be, as in the past, unforeseen calls to other places in any part of my Circle.

43 In regard to the exploration work I intend excavating, as far as practicable, in the Bombay Presidency. The only province in the Presidency that offers a good field for this work is Sind. It is, however, necessary to test with trial pits the various ruins with which this territory is studded before I can select any particular site for concentrating excavation work upon it. And the ruins which I intend tapping next cold season are those near Mirpur Khās, from where Mr Cousens extricated a Buddhist Stūpa nearly six years ago. During my camp at Mirpur Khās I shall try and visit other ruins in Sind to make myself acquainted with them.

44 The work of preparing an inventory of the ancient monuments of Rājputānā which latterly I have not been able to take up owing to other multifarious duties of a more pressing nature, will now be resumed by my present Assistant, Dr V S Sukthankar, who is acting for Mr Page. He will commence his touring with visiting places of antiquarian interest in the Sirohi State, such as Ūthman, Baimān and so forth, and proceed to the south-easternmost parts of the Jodhpur State, from where he will proceed north, prosecuting his search for antiquarian remains in the Jaswantpurā, Jālor, Jaitāran, Sojat and other districts. As the remains in these parts seem almost inexhaustible, he will have enough work to occupy him for one whole cold season.

D R BHANDARKAR, M A,
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India,
Western Circle

Poona, 1st August 1916

APPEND CES.

APPENDIX A.

Superintendent's Diary.

1915			1915		
April	1st	Tāndo Mūhammad-khān to Karāchi	Sept	25th	Halt at Bijāpur
	2nd	Halt at Karāchi		26th	Bijāpur to Poonā
	3rd	Karāchi to Mirpūrkhās		27th to 21st Oct	At headquarters
	4th to 5th	Halt at Mirpūrkhās	Oct	22nd	Poonā to Bombay
	6th	Mirpūrkhās to Jodhpūr		23rd	Halt at Bombay
	7th to 9th	Halt at Jodhpūr		24th	Bombay to Poonā
	10th	Jodhpūr to Ajmer		25th to 11th Nov	At headquarters
	11th to 16th	Halt at Ajmer	Nov	12th to 13th	Poonā to Chitorgarh
	17th to 18th	Ajmer to Poonā		14th	Chitorgarh to Nagari
	19th to 11th May	At headquarters		15th to 13th Dec	Halt at Nagari
May	12th	Poonā to Bombay	Dec	14th	Nagari to Ajmer
	13th	Bombay to Sopārā and back		15th	Halt at Ajmer
	14th	Halt at Bombay		16th	Ajmer to Nagari
	15th	Bombay to Elephantū		17th to 31st	Halt at Nagari
	16th to 17th	Halt at Bombay			
	18th	Bombay to Kanheri	Jan	1st to 3rd	Nagari to Bijāpur
	19th to 20th	Halt at Kanheri		4th to 5th	Halt at Bijāpur
	21st	Kanheri to Bombay		6th to 7th	Bijāpur to Poonā
	22nd	Halt at Bombay		8th to 9th	At headquarters
	23rd	Bombay to Poonā		10th to 12th	Poonā to Nagari
	24th to 7th Aug	At headquarters		13th to 30th	Halt at Nagari
Aug.	8th to 9th	Poonā to Gwalior		31st	Chitorgarh to Udaipur and back
	10th	Gwalior to Sipri	Feb	1st	Chitorgarh to Ajmer
	11th	Halt at Sipri		2nd to 18th	Halt at Ajmer
	12th to 13th	Sipri to Surwāyā and back		19th to 20th	Ajmer to Poonā
	14th	Halt at Sipri		21st to 23rd March	At headquarters
	15th to 16th	Sipri to Bombay	March	24th	Poonā to Bombay
	17th	Halt at Bombay		25th	Halt at Bombay
	18th	Bombay to Poonā		26th	Bombay to Poonā
	19th to 23rd Sept	At headquarters		27th to 31st	At headquarters
Sept	24th	Poonā to Bijāpur			

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

1915			1915		
April	1st to 11th	At headquarters	Nov	22nd to 26th	Halt at Hālol
	12th	Poonā to Kanheri		27th	Hālol to Desar and back
	13th to 14th	Halt at Kanheri		28th to 30th	Hālol to Hyderabad (Sind)
	15th	Kanheri to Ghodbandar	Dec	1st to 7th	Halt at Hyderabad
	16th	Halt at Ghodbandar		8th	Hyderabad to Tattā
	17th to 18th	Ghodbandar to Revdandā		9th to 11th	Halt at Tattā
	19th to 20th	Halt at Revdandā		12th	Tattā to Dādu
	21st to 22nd	Revdandā to Vijaydurg		13th to 15th	Halt at Dādu
	23rd	Halt at Vijaydurg		16th	Dādu to Naundero
	24th to 25th	Vijaydurg to Poonā		17th	Naundero to Ratedero
	26th to 10th May	At headquarters		18th	Halt at Naundero
May	11th	Poonā to Māhim and back		19th	Naundero to Sukkar
	12th to 31st	At headquarters		20th to 23rd	Halt at Sukkar
June	1st to 8th	Poonā to Śrinagar (Kāshmir State)		24th	Sukkar to Daur
	9th to 14th Aug	Halt at Śrinagar		25th	Daur to Thūl Mir Rukhan
Aug	15th	Śrinagar to Uri and back		26th	Thūl Mir Rukhan to Kubo and back
	16th to 3rd Sept	Halt at Śrinagar		27th	Halt at Thūl Mir Rukhan
Sept	4th	Śrinagar to Achbal and back		28th	Thūl Mir Rukhan to Daur
	5th to 30th	Halt at Śrinagar		29th	Daur to Khathar via Hyderabad
Oct	1st to 6th	Śrinagar to Poonā		30th	Khathar to Gaja and back
	7th to 11th Nov	At headquarters	Jan	30th to 1st Jan	Khathar to Mhow via Hyderabad
Nov	12th to 13th	Poonā to Śāvkhed via Erandol		2nd	Halt at Mhow
	14th	Śāvkhed to Chopdā and back		3rd	Mhow to Barwāni
	15th	Halt at Śāvkhed		4th to 8th	Halt at Barwāni
	16th	Śāvkhed to Amalner		9th to 10th	Barwāni to Chitorgarh via Mhow
	17th	Amalner to Surat		11th to 16th	Halt at Chitorgarh
	18th to 20th	Halt at Surat		17th to 18th	Chitorgarh to Poonā
	21st	Surat to Hālol		18th to 24th	At headquarters
				25th	Left Poonā for Agga on transfer to the Northern Circle

APPENDIX B.

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1915-1916

Serial No	Locality	Title of Drawing	Paper or Linen	Scale	Remarks
1381	Gyāraspur	Plan of the temple of Bājra-matha	Paper		Completed
1382	Besnagar	Plan of excavation near Khām-bābā	"	1" = 16'	"
1383	"	Plan of excavation in Besnagar	"	1" = 8'	"
1384	Saidpur	Plan of excavated <i>stūpa</i>	"	3/16" = 1'	"
1385	"	Details of above <i>stūpa</i>	"	1/2" = 1'	"

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle
during the year 1915-16.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4434	Half	Gerauld Aungier's tomb, view from NE	Surat	Surat
4435	Full	Panch-Mahudā-ki-masjid, interior view	Champānīr	Panch-hāls
4436	Half	Do view of a <i>minār</i>	Do	Do
4437	Full	Ek Minār-ki-masjid, view from SE	Do	Do
4438	Do	Boharā masjid, view from SE	Do	Do
4439	Half	Do back view from SW	Do	Do
4440	Full	Jāmi' masjid, view from SE	Do	Do
4441	Half	Do general view from SE	Do	Do
4442	Do	Kevdā masjid, view from SE	Do	Do

SIND

4443	Full	Hājī Mir Muhammad Khān's wife's tomb, view of a ceiling	Hyderābād	Hyderābād.
4444	Do	Amir Ghulām Shāh and Mir Fajul Ali tombs	Do	Do
4445	Half	Tombs in compound No 2	Do	Do
4446	Full	Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā's tomb, view from NE	Do	Do
4447	Do	Karīm Ali Khān and Hājī Mir Muhammad Khān's tombs, view from SE	Do	Do
4448	Half	Tombs in compound No 1	Do	Do
4449	Full	Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā's tomb, view from SE	Do	Do
4450	Half	Mirzā Jāmi Beg's tomb, view from south	Tattā	Karāchi
4451	Full	Isā Khān's tomb, view from SE	Do	Do
4452	Half	Do view from SW	Do	Do
4453	Do	Navāb Shurfa Khān's tomb, view from SE	Do	Do
4454	Do	Do interior view	Do	Do
4455	Do	Jāmi' masjid, view from SE	Do	Do
4457	Do	Jām Nizām-ud-dīn's tomb, view from SW	Do	Do
4458	Do	Mirzā Isā Khān's tomb	Do	Do
4459	Full	Jāmi' masjid, view from east	Khudābād	Lārkhānā
4460	Half	Yār Muhammad's tomb, view from SE	Do	Do
4461	Full	Mosam Shāh's mosque and <i>minār</i> , view from SW	Sukkar	Sukkar
4462	Do	Mosam Shāh's mosque and <i>minār</i> , interior view of dome	Do	Do
4463	Do	Sat Bhan hill, view from SW	Rohri	Do
4464	Half	Mir Nūr Muhammad Khān's tomb, view from east	Kubo	Lārkhānā
4465	Full	Buddhist <i>stūpa</i>	T h u l - M i - Rukhan	Do

RĀJPLTĀNĀ

4466	Full	Arhāi-din-kā-jhumprā after excavation, general view of trench No H in SW corridor	Ajmer	Ajmer
4467	Do.	Do after excavation, view of trench No.E from north	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—continued

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4468	Full	Arhāi-din-kā-jhumprā after excavation, general view of drain in trench	Ajmer	Ajmer
4469	Do	Do after excavation fragments of pillars and capitals	Do	Do
4470	Do	Do after excavation, pieces of various sculptures	Do	Do
4471	Do	Do after excavation, fragment of sculpture representing <i>time</i> and <i>nakshatra</i>	Do	Do
4472	Half	Do after excavation, part of basement and pillar	Do	Do
4473	Do	Do after excavation, fragments of pillars	Do	Do
4474	Do	Do after excavation, fragment of pillar	Do	Do
4475	Do	Do after excavation, fragments of miscellaneous pieces	Do	Do
4476	Do	Do after excavation, fragments of beams	Do	Do
4477	Do	Do after excavation, capitals and a top member of <i>śikhara</i>	Do	Do
4478	Do	Do after excavation, capitals and a fragment of a basement	Do	Do
4479	Do	Do after excavation, pieces of <i>āmalaka</i>	Do	Do
4480	Do	Do after excavation, sculptures at the bottom of a door jamb	Do	Do
4481	Do	Do after excavation, standing image of Śiva	Do	Do
4482	Do	Do after excavation, seated image of Śiva	Do	Do
4483	Full	Temple of Mahādeva after excavation, general view from SW	Nagari	Chitorgarh (Udaipur State)
4484	Do	Do after excavation, view of base mouldings from NW	Do	Do
4485	Do	Do after excavation, general view of drain from west	Do	Do
4486	Do	Do after excavation, pillar of <i>torana</i> , front view	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—continued

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4487	Full	Temple of Mahādeva after excavation, pillar of a <i>torana</i> , enlarged details of the top	Nagarī	Chitorgarh (Udaipur State)
4488	Do	Do after excavation, pillar of a <i>torana</i> , rear view	Do	Do
4489	Half	Do after excavation, pillar of a <i>torana</i> , fourth side	Do	Do
4490	Do	Do after excavation, another pillar of a <i>torana</i> in fragments	Do	Do
4491	Full	Do after excavation, <i>torana</i> lintel in two pieces, front view	Do	Do
4492	Do	Do after excavation, <i>torana</i> lintel in two pieces, rear view	Do	Do
4493	Do	Do after excavation, <i>torana</i> top lintel, front view	Do	Do
4494	Half	Do after excavation, <i>torana</i> top lintel, rear view	Do	Do
4495	Do	Do after excavation, brick carved with human heads	Do	Do
4496	Full	Do after excavation, bricks carved with birds	Do	Do
4497	Do	Do after excavation, bricks of various types	Do	Do
4498	Do	Do after excavation, minor antiquities	Do	Do
4499	Do	Hāthi-bādā, general view from NW	Do	Do
4500	Do	Do general view of excavation towards the SE	Do	Do
4501	Half	Bull capital in village	Do	Do
4502	Do	<i>Āmalaka</i> in village	Do	Do
4503	Do	Old <i>ghānī</i>	Do	Do
4504	Full	Sādū Mātā's Ghusalī	Do	Do
4505	Half	Broken sculpture of Revanta	Do	Do
4506	Full	Kunyārī, pieces of railings at the top of the mound	Do	Do

CENTRAL INDIA

4507	Half	Image of Buddha	Barwānī	Barwānī State
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APPENDIX D

Inscriptions copied during 1915-16

Serial No	Place	Position of Inscription
2723	Surat	Plates of Karnarāja, Chaulukya king of Gujarāt
2724	Do	Plates of Kīrtirāja, Chaulukya king
2725	Do	Plates of Śilāhāra king Aparājita
2726	Jesar (Bhāvnagar State)	Plates of Śilāditya III of Valabhi
2727	Nagarī (Udaipur State)	On a loose stone found in the village
2728	Do do	Another loose stone found in the village
2729	Ghasundi (Udaipur State)	On a stone lying on the boundary of the village and Basti
2730	Do do	In the well
2731	Udaipur	Stone brought from Nagarī (now in the Victoria Hall)
2732	Ajmer	On a stone in Rājputānā Museum
2733	Do	Another stone in Rājputānā Museum
2734	Do	Third stone in Rājputānā Museum
2735	Do	Fragment of an inscription discovered in excavations at Adhāi-din-kā-jhumprā
2736	Do	On outer side of southern wall near the south-east corner of Adhāi-din-kā-jhumprā

APPENDIX E

Annual Expenditure of Survey

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Salaries—						
Superintendent	7,062	14	5			
Assistant Superintendent	4,480	10	4			
Establishment	5,307	4	8			
	Total			16,850	13	5
Travelling Allowances—						
Superintendent	2,133	4	0			
Assistant Superintendent	3,716	7	0			
Establishment	3,046	2	3			
	Total			8,895	13	3
Supplies and Services—						
Excavations	2,405	15	0			
Photography and Photo material	861	15	0			
Purchase of, and repairs, to tents	648	14	9			
Purchase of instruments	173	0	7			
	Total			4,089	13	4
Contingencies—						
Stationery	34	1	0			
Books	371	6	0			
Liveries	46	0	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes	111	12	0			
Postage and Telegram Charges	265	3	0			
Conveyance of kit, etc	1,520	5	6			
Purchase of, and repairs to, furniture	102	15	6			
Pay of Menials	11	8	0			
Miscellaneous	272	14	0			
	Total			2,736	1	0
Grand Total				32,572	9	0

APPENDIX F.

ANTIQUITIES ACQUIRED BY DIFFERENT MUSEUMS

Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, 1915-16

I—List of antiquities with the Secretary to the Board of Trustees

- 1 An old gun in Fort Visāpur in the Māval Taluka of the Poona District is to be moved to the Museum. This gun, which bears the initials "E R" is mentioned in Campbell's Gazetteer and is of historical interest, as it appears to be of the Elizabethan era.
- 2 A document announcing the transfer of the sovereignty of the Peshwa's dominions to the East India Company will be deposited in the Museum when it is ready for it.
- 3 A large collection of antiquities purchased from Mr. Purshotam Mavji for Rs. 1,42,500, consisting of old Indian pictures, maps, cloths (silk, etc.) of various kinds, arms and coins.
- 4 A carved stone taken from over the Turkish Custom House at Busiah bearing the Turkish arms and an inscription in low relief. Though of modern origin, it has been accepted as a war trophy.
- 5 An interesting old portrait from the Residency office at Baroda. It was sent by Colonel Malet to the Resident at Baroda to be presented to Nivāb Amin-ud-dīn Khān, the grandson of Nūr ud-dīn Khān a nobleman of the Court of Delhi, and a friend of Colonel Malet.

II—List of antiquities with the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey

(a) COINS PURCHASED FROM MR. N. M. BILIMORIA OF BHUJ

- (1) *Æ*, *circ* Andragoras (about 320 B.C.), *unique*
Obv. Bust of Alexander
Rev. Horseman r., Legend ANAP (ΑΡΟΡΑΣ)
- (2) *AR*, *circ* Tetradrachm, Ptolemy I (of Egypt), (4th century), Mint Alexandria (?)
(about 290 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Ptolemy I
Rev. Eagle l. standing on thunderbolt. To l. A and P. Legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ
- (3) *Æ*, *circ* Ptolemy VIII (Euergetes II), locality Egypt (about 150 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Cleopatra I as Isis, with long curls
Rev. Eagle l. on thunderbolt, with open wings. Legend as in No. 2
- (4) *AR*, *circ* drachm, Mithradates II (of Parthia) (about 90 B.C.)
Obv. Bust of king l. with long beard, wearing helmet with star device
Rev. Arsaces I with bow, seated on throne. Legend as usual
- (5) *circ* Late Achaemenian period (?), *unique*
Obv. Male figure l. seated on throne, holding sceptre in hand and pitcher (?) in l. Pahlavi legend, circular border
Rev. Lion to l. pouncing upon an antelope running l. Pahlavi legend above
- (6) *circ* Perso-Parthian (about 3rd century A.D.)
Obv. Bust of king bearded, wearing helmet with crescent device
Rev. Standing figure l. spear in hand, worshipping at altar. Pahlavi legend
- (7) *circ* Perso-Parthian, similar
Obv. & Rev. Bust of bearded king and Pahlavi legend
- (8) *circ* Western Kshatrapa Nahapāna, re-struck by Andhra Gautamiputra (about 130 A.D.)
Obv. Bust of king to r. diad., corrupt G1 legend
Rev. Thunderbolt, etc. Legend as usual
- (9) Spalapati-deva (king of Ohind) (about 900 A.D.)
Obv. Horseman
Rev. Bull
- (10) Venetian ducat (afterwards used as a Putah)
Obv. Fig. of Saviour in Byzantine style. Latin legend
Rev. The Doge kneeling to receive the banner from St. Mark. Latin legend
- (11) Tamūr Shāh, (Durāni) Mint Herat, date about 1192 A.H. (= 1778 A.D.), rare

Obv

جرح می آرد
سفر

طل ار حورسند و ماه
بر جهر حقن سکنه سمور ساه

ev Within double circle, with dots between—

مانوس هراي

ميميم

حلوس

صوب

- (12) Muhammad Shāh, Emperor (of Delhi), Mint Shāhjahānābād (Delhi), date A H 114x - 11 (= 1728-9 A D)

Obv

محمود ساه بادشاه عاري

صاحب فران ناي

سکه چهارل

Rev

دارلخلا ساه ن اباد

قمر مانوس

حلوس ميميم

||

- (13) Muhammad Shāh, Emperor (of Delhi), Mint Shāhjahānābād (Delhi), date (A H) 11xx - 18 (= 1735-36 A D)

Obv & Rev Similar

- (14) Muhammad Akbar II (of Delhi), Mint Jaipur, date 21 (Regnal)

Obv Do, as above but محمد اکبر instead of محمود

Rev To r branch of tree (Jaipur mint mark)—

مانوس

ميميم

۲۱

سمر حلوس

(The last three coins are on loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India)—

(b) LIST OF COINS SELECTED FROM THE SARVANIA HOARD

No	Name of king	Father's name	K or M K	Date	Remarks
1	Rudrasimha I	Rudradāman I	M K	105	An intermediate date, though <i>new</i>
2	Rudrasena I	Rudrasimha I	"	142	Re-struck
3	Samghadāman	Do	"	14x	The only one coin of this king in this hoard (not read by Pandit Gauri Shankar Ojha)
4	Dāmasena	Do	"	150	All coins of this date were formerly doubtful
5	Dāmajadaśrī II	Rudrasena II	K	155	One of the only two coins of this K in this hoard
6	Vīradāman	Dāmasena	"	158	Intermediate dates, though <i>new</i> Prof Rapson doubted whether there were any coins of these dates
7	Do	Do	"	159	

No	Name of king	Father's name	K or M K	Date	Remarks
8	Yaśodāman I	Dāmasena	M K	160	<i>A new date</i>
9	Vijayasena	Do	K	160	In good preservation
10	Do	Do	M K	161	<i>A new date</i> Coin in good preservation
11	Do	Do	"	168	The form of "8" is peculiar
12	Dāmajadaśri III	Do	"	177	<i>A new date</i>
13	Rudrasena II	Viradāman	"	178	} Intermediate dates, though <i>new</i>
14	Do	Do	"	179	
15	Do	Do	"	185	
16	Do	Do	"	197	} These coins extend the latter end of the king's reign
17	Do	Do	"	198 or 9	
18	Do	Do	"	No date	<i>A svastika</i> punched on 1 field on the obverse
19	Viśvasimha	Rudrasena II	K	197	} <i>New dates</i>
20	Do	Do	"	198	
21	Do	Do	M K	200	
22	Bhartridāman	Do	K	200	
23-29	Do	Do	M K	204-210	} An intermediate date, though <i>new</i> and important
30	Do	Do	"	216	
31	Viśvasena	Bhartridāman	K	20[6]	If this coin is correctly read, it takes back the commencement of the reign of this king by nine years
32	Do	Do	"	} 215	} Two specimens selected, for the sake of the forms "5"
33	Do	Do	"		
34	Do	Do	"	220	An intermediate date, though <i>new</i>
35	Do	Do	"	222	Two crosses punched on obv in circular incuse
36	Do	Do	"	2[2]7	If this coin is correctly read like this, it would be the only instance of two Kshatrapas reigning together
37	Rudrasimha II	Jivadāman	"	226	<i>New date</i>
38	Do	Do	"	227	} These coins are rather rare
39	Do	Do	"	228	
40	Do	Do	"	22x	Has got " = " after the legend
41-45	Do	Do	"	234 238	The last dates for this king were never clearly read
46	Yasodāman II	Rudrasimha II	"	238	<i>A new initial date</i>
47	Do	Do	"	240	The forms of the numerals are uncommon
48	Do	Do	"	247	<i>A new</i> and important intermediate date
49	Rudrasena III	Rudradāman II	"	273	As a specimen only The latest readable date on this hoard
50	Īśvaradatta		M K		Dated "in the first year" of his reign

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, has favoured me with a copy of the Annual Report of the Society for 1915, in which it is stated that "the number of coins added to the Com Cabinet during the year was 113. Of these, 4 were gold, 61 silver and 48 copper and bullion. Of the total, 3 were presented by the Nagod Darbār, 75 by the United Provinces Government, 4 by the Director

of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces, 8 by the Assam Government, 4 by Mr Abdul Fattah, Karāchi, 1 by the Kashmir Daibār, 4 by the Madras Government, 10 by the Punjab Government, 2 by the Bengal Government and 2 by the Bombay Government. The specifications of the coins are not given here except in the case of the following, as there is none among them which is not in the list published under Poona Museum —

Coins of Timur Dynasty (Silver)

	Mint Heerat
1 Abdullā	
1 Ulūgh Beg	,, dated 852
1 Shāh Rukh	,, „ 828
1 Defaced	,, „

Specimens of Gandhāra sculptures were re-identified by the aid of a list sent to the Museum some years back by Dr J Buigess which was found among the old records. Certain discrepancies in the labels attached to the exhibits were noticed, and have been duly corrected.

A small stone pot containing a few specimens of copper coins struck by the Portuguese, was found when excavations were being carried out near Chaupaty. It was sent to the Museum by the Commissioner and has been added to the collection.

A stone tablet containing an inscription in English, formerly affixed to the wall of the Cawasji Patel Tank in Bombay, was removed to the Museum on the tank being filled in by the Municipality. Twenty-seven photographic views of Bombay taken mostly between the years 1880 and 1887 were purchased. These contain records of a considerable topographic interest.

The following 15 photographs of old buildings and places of interest in the city were taken by the 2nd Museum Assistant. The Nakoda tank, old Headquarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Pydownn, Old Municipal Office, Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bhuleshwar, Mapla House, Temple of Bhuleshwar, Jumma Masjid, Mahim Durga, Hindu Burning Grounds at Walkeshwar and Queen's Road, Muhammadan and Christian Burial Grounds at Queen's Road, the Old Secretariat and the Mazagaon Castle.

A photographic enlargement of an engraved portrait of Queen Catharine of Braganza, wife of King Charles II of England, was made by the 2nd Museum Assistant and photographs of paintings of several of the former Governors of Bombay have been secured.

A catalogue, containing a brief history of the different exhibits in the room, has been partially prepared.

The following is the list of acquisitions made by the Archæological Museum, Poona, during the year 1915-16, consisting of 188 coins detailed as under —

Poo

124 coins presented by the United Provinces Government

- 1 Copper coin of Allā-ud-dīn Muhammad II, Sultan of Delhi, Mint Delhi
- 4 Copper coins of Firoz III, Sultan of Delhi, Mint Delhi, dated 762, 767, 770 and 778
- 1 Billon coin of Bahlol Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, dated 893
- 24 Billon coins of Sikandar Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, of which 1 is of 895, 3 of 896, 2 of 898, 1 each of 899, 900 and 901, 2 each of 902, 903, and 1 each of 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913 and 920
- 1 Silver and 2 copper coins of Akbar, Emperor, Mint Ahmedābād, dated 995, 993 and 997 respectively
- 8 Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh, Emperor, Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1136-6, 115x-21, 115x-22, 115x-23, 115x-24, 1155-25, 115x-26, 115x-27
- 3 Silver coins of Ahmad Shāh, Emperor, Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1162-2, 1165-5, 1166-6
- 1 Silver coin of Ālamgīr II, Emperor, Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1167-ahd

- 6 Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II, Emperor, Mint Benares, dated 1203, 1208, 1209, 1212, 1229, 1234, all with the regnal date 26 (1)
- 1 Silver and 1 copper coin of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haider, Nawāb of Oudh, in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1234-26
- 9 Silver coins of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haider, Mint Lucknow, of which 1 each is of 1234, 1236, 1237, 1238, 3 of 1239, and 1 each of 1241, 1242
- 5 Copper coins of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haider, Mint Lucknow, dated 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237 and 1238
- 3 Silver coins of Nāsir-ud-dīn, Nawāb of Oudh, Mint Lucknow, dated 1243, 1244 and 1248
- 9 Copper coins of Nāsir-ud-dīn, Mint Lucknow, of which 1 each is 1243, 1244, 1245, 2 of 1246, and 1 each of 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250
- 14 Silver coins of Muhammad 'Alī Shāh, Nawāb of Oudh, Mint Lucknow, of which 1 each is of 1251, 1252, 2 of 1253, 3 each of 1254 and 1255, and 2 each of 1256 and 1257
- 11 Silver coins of Amjad 'Alī Shāh, Nawāb of Oudh, Mint Lucknow, of which 2 each are of 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261 and 1262, and 1 of 1263
- 18 Silver coins of Wājid 'Alī Shāh, Nawāb of Oudh, Mint Lucknow, of which 1 is of 1263, 2 each of 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1 of 1268, and 2 each of 1269, 1270, 1271 and 1272
- 2 Silver Mahomedan coins

15 Coins presented by the Nāgod Darbār

- 5 Copper coins of Bhojadeva I of Kanauja (Ādivaraha)
- 5 Copper coins of Muhammad bin Sām, Sultan of Delhi
- 5 Copper coins of Shams-ud-dīn Altamash, Sultan of Delhi

11 Coins presented by the Punjab Government

- 11 Copper coins of Rudradāsa, Śivadāsa, etc., of the Audumbara tribe

18 Coins presented by the Assam Government

- 1 Silver coin of Ghiyās Shāh, Sultan of Bengal, Mint Lakhanauti
- 7 Silver coins of Fakhr-ud-dīn Mubārak of Bengal, Mint Sunārgaon, dated 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748 and 749
- 6 Silver coins of Shams-ud-dīn 'Ilyās Shāh of Bengal, Mint Fīrozābād, dated 748, 750, 751, 754, 755, and 1 without date
- 3 Silver coins of Shams-ud-dīn 'Ilyās, Mint Sunārgaon, dated 754, 755 and 756.
- 1 Silver coin of Shams-ud-dīn 'Ilyās, without mint or date

9 Coins presented by the Madras Government

- 2 Gold coins probably of the Gauga dynasty of Kalūganagara
- 2 Gold Gauga fanams
- 5 Silver French Rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, Mint Arcot, dated in the 13, 24, 25, 27 and 30th regnal years

5 Coins presented by the Central Provinces Government

- 2 Gold coins known as Padmataukas
- 3 Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II, Emperor, Mint Ravishnagu (Sāgar)

3 Coins presented by the Rewah Darbār

- 3 Base gold coins of Madanavarman of the Chandella dynasty

2 Coins presented by the Baroda Darbār

- 2 Silver Bharuchī coins

1 Coin presented by the Bombay Government

- 1 Silver coin of Aurangzeb, Emperor of Delhi

The following are the additions made to the Bijāpur Museum —

Num of articles	No of articles	Remarks
China jars	2	Purchased from Jāgīdār of Daigā near Bijāpur
Guns barrel	2	Do do
Armour	2	Do do
Elephant goad	1	Do do
Mace	1	Do do
Sword	1	Do do
Arrow	1	Do do
China parrot	1	Do do
China figure	1	Do do
History of Bijāpur in Hindustani by Bashir-ud-din Ahmed, Jalukdar of Ranchur	1	Presented by J K N Kharaji, Esquire
Old pictures	5	Presented by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of Western Circle, with the permission of the Director-General of Archaeology in India
Stone chain	1	Presented by Narsu Melgiri, Maistry, Public Works Department
Limbe plastered earthen pot	1	Do do
Copper ball	1	Purchased from Yaktar Sahib Bangi
Earthen jar	1	Do Vajoddin Sahib valad
Silver tray (weight about 50 tolas)	1	Do Shauk Sahib Bangi
Silver part of buckle from Guldegudd (gross weight 18 tolas)	1	Do Mangalvedhekar of Bagalkot
Pictures, one of Chand Bibi and one of Rambhāvatī	2	Presented by F J Varley, Esquire, District Judge
Copper coins	24	

The Curator of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, reports that the following antiquities were added to the Archaeological section of the Museum during 1915-16 —

Rajkot

Sculptures

- 1 broken idol of Vishnu (Śaśaśāyini)

Manuscripts

- 1 Jaghu-Samgrahanī, pages 1 to 33
2 Śuddha-dina-kṛtya by Jain Āchārya Devendra Sūri, pages 1 to 7 complete

Coins

- 3 Copper coins of Soter Meges
3 Copper coins of Kshaharāta Bhūmaka
1 Copper coin of Jayadāman son of Chashtana
1 Silver coin of Rudrasimha II, son of Svāmi Jayadāman
1 Silver coin of Yaśodāman son, of Rudrasimha, dated 242
4 Silver coins of Rudrasana III, son of Svāmi Rudradāman, dated 292, 29x, 284 (?) and 299
1 Copper coin of Skandagupta
1 Gold coin of the Roman Emperor Antonius Augustus Pius
2 Silver Gadhiya coins (1 ordinary and 1 flat)
2 Copper Kārshāpanas
1 Copper coin of Mahyavarma-deva
9 Copper coins of the Delhi Sultans (1 each of Muhammad-bin-Sām, Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz and Altamash, 3 of Allā-ud-dīn Muhammad II, one dated 724 of Ghias-ud-dīn Taghlaq, and 2 of Firoz III)
1 Gold Mohar of Aurangzeb, Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1080-12
3 Silver coins of Aurangzeb, Mint Ilāwāh, dated 1114-46 1116-48 and 1117-49

- 1 Gold Mohar of Muhammad Shāh, Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1135-5
- 4 Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh, Mint Delhi, dated 1155-26, 1156-26 and 1158-28 A H, and one without date
- 4 Silver coins of Shāh 'Alum II, Mint Benares, dated 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, with regnal year 17 (1)
- 11 Silver and 24 copper modern coins of the following Native States —Bhopal, Bundi, Chhoti Udaipur, Dhar, Indore, Jaipur, Jaisi, Jhalawar, Kotah, Nepal, Tonk, Topshahi, Ujjain

In his letter the Curator of the Baroda Museum reported that the coins of the following Muhammadan rulers were added during the year to the coin cabinet of that Museum —

Baroda Museum
Akbar, Qutub-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh I, Alā-ud-dīn Muhammad Shāh II, Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq I, Fīroz Shāh Tughlaq, Sikandar Shāh II Lodi, Sher Shāh, Islām Shāh, Muhammad Adil Shāh, Ahmad I, Muhammad II, Mahmūd I, Muzaffar II, Bahādur Shāh, Ahmad III, Muzaffar III, Mahmūd III

The Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, favoured me with the following report upon the new acquisitions for his Museum during the year 1915-16 —

Inscribed stones and copper-plate grants

- I —Paitābgarh inscription of the time of Pratihāra king Mahendrapāla II of Mahodaya, dated Sam 1003 (A D 946)
- II —Nagarī inscription (discovered by Mr D R Bhandarkar, M A), dated Sam 481 (A D 424)
- III —A copper-plate grant of Mahārajakula Virasimhadeva of Vāgad, dated Sam 1343 (A D 1287)—2 plates
- IV —A small piece of the first (missing) slab of Harakelī Nātaka (found at Arhāi Dīn-kā Jhumpā, Ajmer)

Images and Sculptures

- I —An image of the boar incarnation of Vishnu (found at Arthūnā in the Bānswārā State)
- II —A standing image of Kālī (made of copper) with four arms (found at Pushkar)
- III —A copper image of Kālī (with four arms) dancing on the body of a demon (found at Pushkar)
- IV —A sculpture representing a female (sleeping) with a child by her side. Probably it represents Devakī and Krishna (found at Arthūnā)
- V —A part of a sculpture representing figures of Kālī, Prabhāta, Prātar, Madhyāhna, Aparāhna and Sandhyā, as well as those of Magha, Pūrvaphālguna, Uttaraphālguna, Hasta Chitra, Svāti and Visākha asterisms (found at Arhāi Dīn-kā Jhumpā, Ajmer)

Coins

- 4 Gold coins—all Fanums (of the Ganga dynasty)
- 86 Silver coins—belonging to the undermentioned dynasties —
Chandella (Madanavarmadeva)
Sāmāntadeva
Mughal Emperors of Delhi
Sultans of Gujarāt, and
Nawābs of Oudh
- 62 Copper coins—belonging to the undermentioned dynasties —
Audumbara (Rudrasena)
Pratihāra (Ādivarāha)
Pathān Sultans of Delhi
Mughal Emperors of Delhi
Nawābs of Oudh

Facsimiles of Inscriptions

- I —An inscription of the time of the Guhila prince Vijayasimha of Mewār, dated Sam 1173 (A D 1116), found at Pāldi near Bedlā, in the Udaipur State
- II —An inscription of the time of Mahārāja Sūrapāladeva, found at Thākardā in the Dungarpur State. It is dated the 1st day of the bright half of Bhādrapada, Sam 1212 (A D 1115), and mentions the following princes —
Prithvipāladeva, *alias* Bhartripatta,
his son Mahārāja Tribhuvanapāladeva,
his son Mahārāja Vijayapāla, and
his son Mahārāja Sūrapāladeva

Then it states that during the reign of the last mentioned prince, Mahārajaputia Anandapāladeva granted land tilled by one plough (in a day) to (the temple of) the god Siddheśvara.

III—An inscription of the time of Rāwal Pratāpāsinha of Dungarpur State. It is dated Sam 1461 (A D 1404) and records the construction of a Jain temple by Prithādī, the minister of Rāwal Pratāpāsinha.

IV—An inscription of the time of Rāwal Somadāsa of Dungarpur, found at Bihra, in the Dungarpur State. It is dated Sam 1505 (A D 1448) and records the construction of a well by Surlānadevi, a queen of Rāwal Somadāsa.

APPENDIX G

Treasure Trove

Regarding the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, and forwarded for examination and distribution to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary of that Institution has favoured me with a printed copy of the Society's Annual Report for 1915, from which the following information is taken—"There were 794 coins under examination at the close of the last year, besides 5 from the Collector of Kaira received in 1913, and 1,467 were received during the year under report. The latter included 40 copper from the Māmlatdār of Chahsgaon, 126 silver from the Māmlatdār of Bādāmi, 25 silver from the Māmlatdār of Shriin, 659 silver from the Collector of Kaira, 51 silver from the Māmlatdār of Kalyān, 177 gold from the Collector of East Khāndesh, 14 gold from the Collector of West Khāndesh, 6 gold from the Collector of Sātārā, 246 copper from the Bombay Government, 30 silver from the Divisional Magistrate, Ahmedābād, and 93 silver from the Māmlatdār, Karmalā. Of these, 40 copper from the Māmlatdār of Chahsgaon, 126 silver from the Māmlatdār of Bādāmi, 51 silver from the Māmlatdār of Kalyān, 246 copper from the Government of Bombay and 93 silver from the Māmlatdār of Karmalā were returned, being of no numismatic importance. Eight hundred and twenty-three were examined and reported to Government and disposed of. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr Framji J. Thanawala and Prof S. R. Bhandarkar. Six hundred and fifty-nine from the Collector of Kaira, 177 from the Collector of East Khāndesh, 15 from the Collector of West Khāndesh, 65 from the Collector of Sātārā and 30 from the Divisional Magistrate, Ahmedābād, have yet to be disposed of.

Of the 590 coins from Akolā reported to Government, the Māmlatdār returned 516 for disposal. These with the other 233 were disposed of in the following way—

	Silver
Prince of Wales Museum	42
Indian Museum, Calcutta	17
Government Museum, Madras	6
Provincial Museum, Lucknow	5
Lahore Museum	4
Nagpur Museum	4
Public Library, Shillong	4
Archæological Survey, Poona	3
Peshawar Museum	3
Quetta Museum	3
Ajmer Museum	3
Rangoon Museum	3
Dacca Museum	2
Asiatic Society, Bengal	2
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	2
British Museum, London	2
Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge	2
To Mint for sale and disposal	642
	<hr/> 749

The Collector of Ahmednagar informs me that "a treasure consisting of 85 silver coins called Chandvādi Rupees was found on the 19th of July 1915 hidden in the wall of the house of one Dhondī valad Gyanu Gilbile at Palsi, taluka Pāneri. The coins are valued at Rs 51-14-0 approximately"

Ahmednagar

The Resident of Baroda informs me that "a treasure consisting of 1,152 Bhairuchi coins was found at Ghela, taluka Kāmrej in the Naosari Division of the Baroda State"

Baroda

Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, Political Agent, Rewa Kānthā, informs me that old coins, 262 in number, were said to have been found in the village of Dhanpur in the Jambughoda State of his Agency on 19th January 1914 by some labourers working on the Shivrājpur-Jambughoda road. As no claim over the find has been established all the coins have been confiscated to the State. Seven specimen coins were forwarded to me for examination. He also stated in it that on receipt of my report thereon he would send me the other coins for distribution among the recognized institutions and Daibārs, if necessary.

Jambughoda

On receipt of my report on those 7 coins forwarded to him, he forwarded to me 234 coins for distribution.

Below is given the statement of the distribution of the coins, the surplus balance of 41 coins having been returned to the Political Agent, Rewa Kānthā.

Name of Museum	Coins		Total No
	Mithmādi	Muzaffari	
Indian Museum	25	2	27
Madras Museum	10	0	22
Provincial Museum, Lucknow	7	9	16
Victoria Museum, Lahore	3	5	8
Nagpur Museum	5	12	17
Shillong Museum	8	5	13
Peshāwar Museum	2	7	9
Quetta Museum	7	0	13
Ajmer Museum	6	4	10
Rangoon Museum	6	4	10
Dacca Museum	4	4	8
Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal		3	3
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay		4	4
Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	23	17	40
Total	112	88	200
Balance	17	24	41

APPENDIX H

(a) Protected Monuments

1 The undermentioned monuments in the Dharwar District have been declared protected by Government Resolution No 4815, General Department, dated the 16th June 1915 —

1	Hubli	Adagunchi	Large Jain Image	III
1a	Do	Do	Inscription	I (b)
2	Gadag	Betgeri	Virakkal on land of the Hatagara Mallāraya, also inscribed memorial stones in a walled enclosure in the village (The collection of stones 15 in number and enclosed by a mud wall locally known as Mallārayankatti)	I (b)

2 The undermentioned monument in the **Ahmedabad District** has been declared protected by Government Resolution No 6416, General Department, dated the 17th August 1915 —

1	Dholkā	Dholkā	Khān Tank with its sluice	II (a)
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3 The undermentioned monument in the **Nasik District** has been declared protected by Government Resolution No 7409, General Department, dated the 25th September 1915 —

1	Yeolā	Deothān	Hindu temple	I (b)
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4 The undermentioned monument in the **Panch Mahals District** has been declared protected by Government Resolution No 7412, General Department, dated the 25th September 1915 —

1	Godhā	Kankanpur	The temple of Mahādeva	II (a)
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5 The undermentioned monuments in the **Ahmedabad District** have been declared protected by Government Resolution No 7669, General Department, dated the 4th October 1915 —

1	North Das-kroī	D u ā p u r	Miyān Khān Chistrī's Masjid	II (b)
2	Do	R ā j p u r	Ibrāhīm Sayyid's Masjid	II (b)
3	South Das-kroī	Isinpur	Jetbābhāi's step-well	II (b)
4	Dholkā	Dholkā	Mīlav Tank	II (b)
5	Do	Do	The ruined building near the Tankā Masjid	II (b)

6 The undermentioned monument in the **Thana District** has been declared protected by Government Order No 1430, General Department, dated the 25th February 1916 —

1	Sabetti	Bundī	Fort	II (b)
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7 The undermentioned monument in the **Panch Mahals District** has been declared protected by Government Order No 1637, General Department, dated the 6th March 1916 —

1	Hilol	Chāmpānu	Two brick <i>mīnārs</i> situated in the jungle about half a mile south of Kevda masjid	II (a)
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8 The undermentioned monuments in the **Poona District** have been declared protected by Government Order No 1639, General Department, dated the 6th March 1916 —

1	Havch	Simbagad	The tomb of Rājārām Mahārāj	II (b)
2	Do	Do	The tomb of Tanāji Mālusarc	II (a)
3	Do	Fulgaon	The Peshvā's bathing <i>ghāt</i>	III

9 The undermentioned monument in the **Bijapur District** has been declared protected by Government Order No 2622, General Department, dated the 12th April 1916 —

1	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Hyder (Uph) Burj	II (a)
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(b) Agreements

In his letter No P W D -41, dated the 17th March 1915, the Collector of **Belgaum** reports having executed agreements in the case of the monuments listed below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Resolution No 3391, General Department, dated the 24th April 1915 —

(1) Kadamba inscription dated *Śaka* 1082 in the temple of Kalamesvara at Golihalli in the Khānāpur tālukā

(2) Kadamba inscription dated *Kaliyuga* 4270 and 4283 in the temple of Basava at Golihalli in the Khānāpur tālukā

(3) Two Kadamba inscriptions dated *Kaliyuga* 4270 and 4272 in the temple of Varāha-Narasimha at Halsi in the Khānāpur tālukā

The Collector of **Dharwar** in his letter No 2624, dated the 24th April 1915 reported his having executed agreements in the case of the monuments mentioned below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Resolution No 8198, General Department, dated the 22nd October 1915 —

(1) The temple of Chandramaulisvara at Unkal, tālukā Hubli

(2) The temples of Banasamlai Devi and Sankaralinga at Amargol, tālukā Hubli

(3) The temple of Basavarai at Tambur, tālukā Kalghatgi

(4) The temple of Someśvara at Haralhalli, tālukā Karagi

(5) The temple of Gulcśvara at Gahgnāthi, tālukā Karagi

(6) The temple of Siddhesvara at Hirani, tālukā Hingal

(7) The temple of Tārakesvara at Hingal, tālukā Hingal

(8) The temple of Kalamesvara and Rāmesvara at Būmbid, tālukā Hingal

(9) The temple of Sarvesvara at Naregal, tālukā Hingal

(10) The temple of Kadambesvara at Rattihalli, tālukā Kod

(11) The temples of Sarasvatī and Someśvara at Gadag in the same tālukā

(12) The temples of Kāśivisveśvara, Namśvara, Nāganātha and Jain temple, Mānikśvara near Maskinbhāvi, Kumbhāgiri Śvara, the Jain temple and the Maskinbhavi, at Lakkundi, tālukā Gadag

(13) The temple of Śrī Amritesvara at Annigeri, tālukā Navalgund

(14) The temple of Muktesvara at Chaudadāmpur, tālukā Rānebennur

In his letter No P W D -41, dated the 8th September 1915, the Collector of **Belgaum** reports his having entered into agreements in the case of the monuments mentioned below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Order No 328, General Department, dated 13th January 1916 —

(1) Group of temples on each side of the Gokāk falls at Konnūr, tālukā Gokāk

(2) Inscription on a carved stone in a ruined temple on the outskirts of the village Konnūr, tālukā Gokāk

(3) A ruined temple (of perhaps the 11th century) at Konnūr, tālukā Gokāk

(4) Fragment of a Western Chālukyan inscription of *Śaka* 992 in the temple of Virabhadra at Belvādi, tālukā Sampgāon

(5) Inscription dated *Śaka* 1111 of the time of the Ratta chieftain Kātavīrya IV in the old temple of Basava at Nesargi, tālukā Sampgāon

(6) Small old temple known as Bastigudi with four Kadamba inscriptions, two of which are dated *Kaliyuga* 4275 at Degāon, tālukā Sampgāon

(7) Kadamba inscription dated *Kaliyuga* 4289 in the temple of Basava at Kittūr, tālukā Sampgāon

(8) Kadamba inscription dated *Kaliyuga* 4282 lying in the village of Bailūr, tālukā Sampgāon

(9) Two inscriptions of Ratta chieftains, one of which is dated *Śaka* 1086 in the old temple of Śiva at Bail-Hongal, tālukā Sampgāon

(10) Western-Chālukyan inscription of the time of Someśvaradeva II dated *Śaka* 997 in the temple of Sankaradeva at Kadroli, tālukā Sampgāon

(11) Ratta tablet dated *Śaka* 1130 and 1178 in the temple of Brahmadeva at Hannikeri, tālukā Sampgāon

(12) Jain temple of Muktesvara at Wakkund, tālukā Sampgāon

(13) Two inscriptions dated respectively *Śaka* 797 and 902 in the old Jain temple at Saundatti, tālukā Parasgad

(14) Inscription against the wall of the temple of Panchalugadeva of the Yādava king Singhana of Devagiri dated *Śaka* 1145 at Manoli, tālukā Parasgad

(15) Inscription in the temple of Udachava of Kandhara or Krishna dated *Saka* 1174 in the fort at Manoli, taluka Parasgad

(16) Ratta inscription at the waterfall near the temple of Someśvara dated *Śaka* 902 at Sogal, taluka Parasgad

(17) Vijayanagara inscription of Krishnarāya dated *Śaka* 1436 in the temple of Yallammā, 2 miles from the village Ugargol, taluka Parasgad

(18) Fragment of Ratta tablet dated *Saka* 1168 in the temple of Nārāyanadeva at Badli, taluka Parasgad

(19) An old and typical Jain temple in the jungle with fine carving at Nandgad taluka Khānāpur

In his letter No 5370, dated the 21st September 1915, the Collector of Kanara reports having executed agreements in the case of the monuments listed below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Order No 329, General Department, dated the 13th January 1916 —

(1) Inscription in the temple of Muddukeśvara at Banwāsī, taluka Sirsi

(2) Inscription in the temple of Māhadesvara at Bailūr, taluka Honawar

(3) Ketru Nārāyaṇi Devasthān, Sīntappā Nāyik Tirumali Devasthān, Narsimha Devasthān, Joshi Sankuta Nārāyaṇi Devasthān, Raghunātha Devasthān, Fārsvanāthesvara Bisti and Gāntesvari Bisti at Bhatkal in the Sinc Pētā

(4) Chandanāth Dev Bisti at Hadavli, Pētā Bhatkal

(c) List of monuments of sub-class (b) regarding which agreements have yet to be taken

Serial No	Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument	Class of the monument
	Taluka	Town or village		
		<i>Poonā District</i>		
1	Junnar	Junnar	Small Dugut near Habshi Gumbaz	II (b)
2	Haveli	Simhagad	Tomb of Rājā,ām Mahārāj	"
3	Do	Poonā Cantonment	A ruined building reputed to have been the residence of the <i>Kotwal</i> of the last Peshvā	"
		<i>Ahmednagar District</i>		
4	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	The tomb of Nizām Ahmad Shāh	"
5	Shriḡondā	Petgām	The temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyan	I (b)
6	Do	Māndavagan	The temple of Devī	II (b)
		<i>East Khāndesh District</i>		
7	Erndol	Erndol	Pāndavas' Vādā	"
8	Pāchoḡā	Sugamesvara	Mithādeva temple	"
9	Chāḡgām	Vāghlī	Three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna	I (b)
		<i>Nāsik District</i>		
10	Yolā	Devthān	Hindu temple	"
		<i>Ahmedābād District</i>		
11	Daskroī	Ahmedābād city and suburbs	Rānī Rūpivati's mosque in Mirzā-pū	"
12	Do	Do	Ahmad Shāh's tomb	"
13	Do	Do	Tombs of the queen of Ahmad Shāh	"

Serial No	Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument	Class of the monument
	Tāluka	Town or village		
<i>Ahmedābād District—continued</i>				
14	Daskroī	Ahmedābād city and suburbs	Haibat Khān's masjid	I (b)
15	Do	Do	Dastur Khān's masjid	"
16	Do	Do	Sayyad Alam's masjid	"
17	Do	Do	Shāpūr or Qā'ī Muhammad Christ's masjid	"
18	Do	Do	Kutub Shāh's mosque	"
19	Do	Do	Sayyad Usmān's mosque and tomb	"
20	Do	Do	Shāh Alam's tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	"
21	Do	Do	Bībī's masjid at Rājpur-Hirpūr	"
22	Do	Do	Jāmi' masjid	"
23	Do	Do	Shāh Khurām masjid	II (b)
24	Do	Do	Sakkār Khān's mosque	"
25	Do	Do	Malik Alam's mosque	"
26	Do	Do	Malik Izan-ul-mulk's mosque	"
27	Do	Do	Mātā Bhivānī's well	"
28	Do	Do	Tin Darvāzā	I (b)
29	Do	Do	Siddi Sayyad's masjid	"
30	Do	Do	The great mosque	"
31	Do	Do	Tomb of Mahamad Bigarah	"
32	Do	Do	Tomb of Bībī Rājibāi	"
33	Do	Do	The great tank, palace and harem	II (b)
34	Dholkā	Dholkā	Khān masjid	"
35	Daskroī	Daryāpūr Kā'ī pūr	Miyā Khān Christ's masjid	"
36	Do	Rājpur-Hirpūr	Ibrahīm Sayyad's masjid	"
37	Do	Izanpūr	Jethābhāi's step well	"
38	Dholkā	Dholkā	Mālvi tank	"
39	Do	Do	Ruined masjid near Tānkā masjid	"
40	Sānand	Makarbā	Tomb of Shih Ahmad Khutū Ganj Biksh	I (b)
41	Do	Do	Pavilion in front of the list	"
42	Do	Do	Ruins of Bivā Alisar and Bāvī Ganj Biksh	II (b)
43	Viramgāmv	Viramgāmv	Mansū tulāv and shrines	"
44	Do	Māndal	The Jami', Sayyad, Qā'ī and Ganjī masjids	"
<i>Panch Mahals District</i>				
45	Hāloli	Bhāvkā	Old ruined temple of Māhādeva	"
46	Do	Hāloli	Tomb of Shikandar Shāh	"
<i>Tānāv District</i>				
47	Salsette	Borivāli	A group of memorial stones	I (b)
48	Do	Bandrā	Fort	II (b)
<i>Dhārāv District</i>				
49	Hubli	Adargunchi	Inscriptions	I (b)
50	Do	Unkal	Kalamesvara temple	"
51	Gadag	Betgeri	Viragal on land of the Hatgaru Mallarāya	"

Serial No	Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument	Class of the monument
	Taluk	Town or village		
		<i>Kānarā District</i>		
52	Kānar	Chitruk	European graves about 6 miles from Kārvār across the Kālnadī	II (b)
53	Susi	Sondā	The king's seat	"
54	Kumthā	Mujan	Fort	"
55	Do	Do	Two inscriptions in the Mirjan bungalow compound and the figure of a tiger	"
56	Siddāpur	Hosūr	Carved stones near the temple of Gāmadeva	"
57	Bhatkal	Bhatkal	Lakar's Kamti Nāyāyan Devasthān	"
58	Do	Do	Jattappa Nāyakan Chandranāthesvata Basti	I (b)
59	Do	Do	Inscriptions	II (b)
		<i>Kolābā District</i>		
60	Alibāg	Agarkot	Dominical church and convent	"
61	Do	Do	Walls of the fort	"
62	Do	Do	Church and convent of the Augustinians	"
63	Do	Do	Jesuit monastery	"
64	Do	Do	Kothī	"
65	Do	Do	Cathedral	"
66	Do	Do	Chauburjī	"
67	Do	Chul	Mosque	"
68	Do	Do	Hamāmkhānā	"
69	Do	Do	Kothī	"
70	Do	Do	Rājkot	"
71	Do	Do	Barber's mahall	"
		<i>Sakkar District (Sind)</i>		
72	Sakkar	Sakkar	Mīr Māsum's minār	"
73	Rohri	Rohri	Shrine known as Satyan-jo-thān	I (b)
		<i>Thar and Pārhar District (Sind)</i>		
74	Nagar	Gorī	Temple	"

APPENDIX K

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1915-1916

NORTHERN DIVISION

District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1915 to	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs. l. p.	Rs. l. p.		
Presidency	Panvel	Ghārāpur	Elephant Caves	2,050 0 0	2,051 0 0	Minorance of and repair to piers, etc.	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Do	85 0 0	55 0 0	Current repair to custodian's quarters	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repair to Assistant Custodian's quarters	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Police Chowki and watchman's quarters	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	241 0 0	241 0 0	Repairing damaged concrete blocks of the landing piers at Elephant	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	150 0 0	164 0 0	Repairs to the parapet walls and steps of the approach to the caves	Do
Ihānā	Salsette	Andheri	Jogeshwari caves	319 0 0	181 0 0	Removing salt from the gutter, removing grass and jungle, removing heaps of earth and stone lying in the caves, filling in hollows, repairing cement plaster at places, stone put lining and white washing, etc.	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Graves of the two chiefs	12 0 0	11 0 0	Repairing and white washing tombs, clearing compound and repairs to inscriptions and putting letters, etc.	Completed
Do	Kalyān	Ambarnath	Temple of Ambarnath	2,029 0 0	184 0 0	Compound wall repaired where necessary and compound cleared	In progress
Do	Bassein	Bassein	Portuguese tombs in Fort	100 0 0	99 0 0	Removing jungle and grass	Completed
Do	Do	Arnāla	Fort	79 0 0	70 0 0	Clearing jungle and shrubs all round the fort, making foot path and repairing steps	Do
Kolābā	Mahād	Raigad	Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple	70 0 0	70 0 0	Making pointing to masonry, clearing vegetation and stopping leakages	Do
Do	Māngron	Jinjūā	Kudā caves	10 0 0	40 0 0	Repairs to footpath, clearing water tanks	Do
Do	Alibāg	Alibāg	Ruins in the fort	100 0 0	96 0 0	Pointing the masonry, restoring part of the fallen wall, repairs to flooring of the temple, removal of wooden gate	Do
Do	Mahād	Kanzar	Footpath from Kanjar to Raigad	145 0 0	145 0 0	Clearing the roadway and cutting steps in steep rock and providing railing of branches of trees at dangerous places	Do
Broach	Broach	Broach	Jāmi' masjid	2,100 0 0	1,665 0 0	The central water tank dismantled and opened joints of <i>chhajjā</i> and central dome closed and other petty repairs carried out	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Dutch tombs	35 0 0	35 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed

NORTHERN DIVISION—continued

District	Thaluk	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16	Description of repairs done	Remarks
Mech Malsid	Haldol	Channair	Certain monuments	Rs. a p. Estimated under the Revenue and not sanctioned	Rs. a p. 5,607 0 0	Special repairs	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Do	650 0 0	60 0 0	Providing notice boards	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Jannai Masjid	160 0 0	100 0 0	Minor repairs and watchman's pay	Do
Do	Do	Do	Kevdi Masjid	83 0 0	79 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Ngina Masjid	83 0 0	79 0 0	Minor repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Bohri Masjid	108 0 0	100 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Pattanauzi	83 0 0	79 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Haldol	Sikandar Shah's tomb	120 0 0	50 0 0	Do	Do
Karur	Mahmudabad	Sajid	Mubarak Syed's tomb	60 0 0	50 0 0	Do	Do
Ahmedabad	Dudhai	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad monuments	828 0 0	567 0 0	Pay of the caretakers	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	1,210 0 0	1,235 0 0	Removing shrubs and ink vegetation, and petty repairs such as filling in cracks, etc.	Do
Do	Sutund	Sukhej				Removing and renewing stone jali panels which were broken	Do
Do	Dholai	Dholai				Cement grouting to make arches	In progress
Do	Vanungun	Vanungun				Removing and resetting old work	Completed
Do	South Kan	Sukhej	Do	1,400 0 0	1,292 0 0		
Do	North Kan	Dudhai	Old tomb and minaret	630 0 0	166 0 0		
Do	Dholai	Dholai	Mosque of Bhalu Qazi	1,100 0 0	1,021 0 0		

CENTRAL DIVISION

Pooni	Maval	Kuh	Caves	550 0 0	517 0 0	Caretaker's pay and ordinary repairs	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Do		165 0 0	Special repairs	Do
Do	Do	Bhijur	Do	100 0 0	98 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Do	Beldur	Do	100 0 0	97 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Junnar	Junnar	Do	400 0 0	200 0 0	Do	Do
Do *	Shirur	Karandion	Old monuments		58 8 0	Do	Do
Sholapur *	Sholapur	Sholapur	Fort	200 0 0	250 0 0	Do	Do
Do *	Do	Do	Old monuments	74 0 0	68 4 0	Providing notice boards to protected monuments in the district	Do
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Dinori Masjid	20 0 0	20 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Nizun Ahmad Shah's tomb		248 0 0	Providing expanded metal screens in the archedway openings	Do
Do	Kopergon	Kolantur	Old temple	75 0 0	25 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Nasik	Nasik	Pethard	Hindu Lenā Caves		139 0 0	Caretaker's pay	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	942 0 0	721 0 0	Filling up 2 tanks cut in caves 1 and 24. Construction of 2 masonry pillars 6 and 8. Removal of debris from cave 23, stone preserving by application of preservative, cleaning 3 water tanks, underpinning in cave No 19. Removal of boulders from cave No 5.	Do

*Items included in the list received from the Accountant General, Bombay

CENTRAL DIVISION—continued

District	Taluk	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16	Description of repairs done	Remarks
Nāsik	Nāsik	Ankal	Caves	Rs 100 0 0	Rs 100 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed
Do	Do	Anjneri	Do	312 0 0	251 1 10	Removal of trees from temple, application of scabs, eradication of weeds, and removal of old white wash	Do
Do	Sinnar	Sinnar	Gondchur temple	503 0 0	204 0 0	Re-erecting stone slabs, improving drainage, cobble with cement, applying stone preservative to the porch, improving disintegrated bases of columns in the porch, providing angle iron lintels under fractured stone lintels, repairs to compound wall, etc.	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	118 0 0	6 0 0	Improvement to broken parts of images by Mysore cement	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	1,191 0 0	113 0 0	Purchase of materials of lighting conductor	An outlay of Rs 914 also including 15
West Khān desh	Pimpalgaon	Bhūinā	Old temple	12 0 6	12 0 0	Caretaker's pay	Completed
East Khān desh	Chālisgaon	Patan	Maheshvara Mahadev	26 0 0	26 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	1,338 0 0	761 1 2	One rolled steel beam inserted underneath a broken stone supporting the dome. A wrought iron railing was provided round the temple and a notice board erected.	The special provision made in 1914-15 for this work has been finished totalling Rs 1309

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Bijāpur Museum	944 0 0	944 0 0	Public Works Department share towards contribution	
Do	Do	Do	Do	200 0 0	200 0 0	Provision of furniture	
Do	Do	Do	Do	600 0 0	600 0 0	Payment of grant	
Do	Do	Do	Protected monuments in the Bijāpur District	2,254 0 0	497 0 0	Providing notices on boards	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Bokhāia masjid	100 0 0	99 0 0	Cleaning and removing white wash	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Jāmī' masjid	408 0 0	408 0 0	Constructing support arches and openings	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	86 0 0	10 0 0	Dismantling masonry from arch opening	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Āsar mahall	118 0 0	117 0 0	Enclosing exposed ends of R. S. joists and squaring off the newly inserted concrete	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Dakhani Idgah	417 0 0	214 0 0	Cleaning and disinfecting the place and providing a wire fence	In progress

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued

District	तालिका	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		
Jajpur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Ibrahim Rauza	714 0 0	184 0 0	Construction of supporting arches below gateway	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Mihir Mahall	158 0 0	158 0 0	Scraping away the pointing and inserting new jointing	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Chand Bādi	141 0 0	141 0 0	Clearance of rubbish and concreting	Do
Do	Do	Do	Archæological buildings	2,000 0 0	1,999 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Bādāmī	Bādāmī	Caves	523 0 0	470 0 0	Closing in cement a number of open joints, etc	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Do	72 0 0	72 0 0	Pay of caretaker	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Temples on the hills surrounding Bādāmī	451 0 0	345 0 0	Replacing the fallen masonry to the north west angle, etc	In progress
Do	Do	Pattadakal	Temples	5,315 0 0	201 0 0	Erecting compound walls and levelling several sites from earth accumulation	Do
Do	Hunagund	Aihole	Do	9,747 0 0	829 0 0	Cutting away overgrowth and building of dry stone walls	Do
Dharwar	Hivaru	Hivaru	Siddheswar temple	457 0 0	446 0 0	Fixing angles and repairs to pavings and straightening shifts	Do
Do	Hubli	Amogol	Shankar Linnet temple	596 0 0	596 0 0	Rubble and ashlar masonry	Do
Do	Do	Unkal	Four pitched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Rachanur	Chandamur	Mukteswar temple	7 0 0	7 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Bhalkapur	Lokapur	Nageswar temple	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Gadag	Dumbal	Dudda Basav temple	403 0 0	60 0 0	Erecting rubble stone buttress	Completed, last year expenditure Rs 342
Do	Do	Do	Do	422 0 0	422 0 0	Fixing stones in the sanctum tower and fixing spring hinges to doors, etc	Completed
Do	Do	Lakkundi	Krishnaswari temple	305 0 0	91 0 0	Fixing expanded metal doors with spring hinges	Do
Do	Do	Do	Naraswara temple	70 0 0	71 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Temples at Lakkundi	175 0 0	278 0 0	Pointing and filling in gaps, repaving, etc	Do
Do	Do	Do	Krishnaswari temple	47 0 0	31 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Naraswari temple	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Gadag	Someswar temple	111 0 0	141 0 0	Pointing and fixing stones, etc	Do
Do	Do	Do	Sirswara temple	237 0 0	155 0 0	Do	Do
Belgaum	Sampatn	Dugion	Temple	35 0 0	35 0 0	Cutting bushes, shrubs, filling in cracks, etc	Do
Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Dihul	Mosque	25 0 0	25 0 0	Removal of vegetation	Do
Do	Rajapur	Vijaydurg	Fort wall	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Malvan	Malvan	Sindudurg fort wall	35 0 0	35 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Ratnagiri	Jaigad	Fort wall	30 0 0	29 0 0	Do	Do

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16	Description of repairs done	Remarks
Kānara	Sirsi	Sondli	Stone thione	Rs a p 15 0 0	Rs a p 15 0 0	Removal of white ants, repairs to roof, etc.	Completed
Do *	Bhatkal	Bhatkal	Slab tomb		2 8 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Sātārā *	Sātārā	Kuanjā	Brick column erected by the Emperor Aurangzeb		51 0 0	Providing notice board	Do
Do *	Do	Do	Do		163 11 0	Special repairs to Aurangzeb's column	Do
Do	Do	Sātārā	Hill and Fort at Sātārā		566 9 9	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Jāvli	Mihābl es hwar	Monuments		49 4 0	Special repairs to Jodwick monuments	Do

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION

Karachi	Tattā	Makli Hill	Mirzā Jūn Beg's tomb	90 0 0	159 15 0	Chunam plaster in ash colour	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Nizām Isākhān's tomb	60 0 0	116 14 9	Flooring and dressed stone slabs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Jām Nizām ud dīn's tomb	10 0 0	13 10 0	Chunam plaster	Do
Do	Do	Do	Nizām Saifkhān's tomb	30 0 0	16 9 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Mirzā Isākhān's tomb	90 0 0	14 15 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Dargah mosque	120 0 0	69 14 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Old buildings	120 0 0	120 0 0	Pay of caretaker	Do
Hydrābād	Hydrābād	Hydrābād	Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā's tomb	119 0 0	120 0 0	Portion of the lower main roof and the whole of the upper main roof, floors, small turcts and some patches were lime plastered. Plaster wall of wall was cement plastered and several cracks were filled in	Do
Do	Do	Do	Ghulām Nabā Kalhorā's tomb	88 0 0	80 0 0	Portion of the roof was lime plastered and several patches repaired with lime plaster	Do
Do	Do	Gidu Bandar	Erection of a memorial pillar on the site of the old Residency at Gidu Bandar	4,655 0 0	20 0 0	The amount was spent on collection of materials. The work will be put in hand as soon as the question of site is decided	In progress
Do *	Do	Mirum	Old monuments		126 13 0		Completed
Sakkar	Pohli	Rohri	Sūlyān jo Thān	200 0 0	202 14 0	The work consisted of chunam plastering the eastern portion of the front walls, white washing the side rooms, renewing two decayed wood doors and cement pointing the platform all round	Do

* Items included in the list received from the Accountant-General, Bombay

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION—continued

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16	Description of repairs done	Remarks
Lirkhānī	Didu	Khandibūd	Special repairs to Jāmī' Masjid	Rs 314 0 0	Rs 310 0 0	The work consisted of repairs to minarets and walls and refixing glazed tiles with gypsum plaster, grouting joints and plastering with chunam	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Ordinary repairs to Jāmī' Masjid	78 0 0	63 0 0	The work consisted of closing holes in walls, renewing masonry with old thin bricks, filling joints and plastering with chunam where required	Do
Do	Do	Do	Yātī Muhimmīd's tomb	179 0 0	181 0 0	The work consisted of refixing glazed tiles in cement, repairing dome staircase and roof with plaster and filling in holes with masonry	Do

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION

Natāf Cūnd	Moro	Kulī	Kulī o Nūi Muhimmīd Kīlhoā	233 0 0	231 12 0	Masonry work. Chunam and cement plaster. White wash and painting	In good condition but more repairs are necessary
Do*	Do	Fahūl Mī Rukm	Buddhist Stūpa		10 10 0		
Indran Natāf	Murpū Khī	Murpū Khī	Do	190 0 0	185 0 0	(1) Maintaining carvings (2) Repairs to road leading to the stūpa (3) Repairing wall facing and renewing where necessary (4) Cement pointing and mud plaster to the landings	

* Included in the list received from the Accountant General, Bombay

APPENDIX L.

A Report on Conservation work carried out in Central India

SPECIAL REPAIRS AT MĀNDU

Jāmī' Masjid—(1) Dismantled the Gate (2) Restored the left jamb with a bracket on the top as per existing design on the right side (3) The broken lintel was replaced by a new one and the original moulding on it reproduced (4) The right side being out of plumb was removed, all the stones were fixed in their proper positions (5) The black and marble band on the left were removed

Alangīr Gate—(1) Dismantled the cracked pylon or drop wall and rebuilt the same (2) Underpinned the hole below the stair-way on south and faced it with trap ashler (3) Underpinned the foundations on south side of the main wall

The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, has forwarded to me a copy of report from the Secretary to His Highness the Mahārājā of Rewār on the conservation work carried during the year 1914-15. It was received in my Office too late to be included in the last year's Report. It is as follows—

"During the year 1914-15 the Amarkantak temples were visited by a sub overseer and the temples and the grounds around were cleaned. Arrangements were also made to prevent any damage from cattle.

"Nothing was done for the Piawan inscriptions but the shed over the Allaghat inscriptions which was blown away by a storm was rebuilt.

"At Chandreh as usual the grounds around were cleaned. No further damage was noticed during the year. At Amarkantak it is reported that some branches of mango trees near one of the temples are likely to touch the temple in a high wind. I will try to visit the place this winter and if necessary have the branches removed. It is also proposed to make a detailed drawing of the plinth of one of the bigger temples with a view to its restoration. In the condition that it now is, it is quite likely that parts of it may tumble down any time. There is no carving in these places so it should not be a difficult work to do. The Chandreh temple also requires similar treatment. The estimates will be submitted after I am able to see the place."

The following is the report received on conservation carried out during 1915-16 in the Rewā State —

"The Amarkantak temples were visited during the year by a sub-overseer. No further damage is reported. The usual cleaning was done during Shiva Ratri fair.

"No works were found necessary either at Piawan or Allaghat. The Chandreh temples were visited by the State Engineer in December 1915. No further damage is noticed. The grounds were cleaned as usual. Cultivation was done up to the temple grounds. The attention of the owner of the village was drawn to this. Nothing could be done during the year towards preparing accurate drawings with a view towards restoration of the damaged portions of the plinth of the Amarkantak and Chandreh temples. Nothing can be done till this is ready."

APPENDIX M.

A Report on Conservation work in Ajmer and Rajputana

With his No 513-S, dated the 27th April 1916, the Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, furnished me with the following statement of expenditure on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the Ajmer Division during the year ending 31st March 1916 —

Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Alloiment for the year 1915-16	Amount spent during the year 1915-16	Whether completed, in progress or proposed
Ajmer	Repairing Allaud din Khān's tomb known as Sol Ihambī	Rs 3,781 a p 0 o	Rs 2,195 a p 10 4	Rs 1,136 a p 10 10	The work has practically been completed with the exception of levelling and dressing. The ground area which the work will be met up and put to the contractor finally. Total expenditure from commencement of the work amounts to Rs. 2,721 9 0.
"	Erection in the Arhai din I ī Jhumpī	500 0 0	500 0 0	489 12 6	Work completed in March 1916.
"	Constructing a Baridui for the Durgah I hwa Sāhib in commemoration of the visit of the Queen Empress	1,200 0 0	1,199 2 0	1,199 0 0	Work completed in November 1915 at a total cost of Rs. 4,235 14 0.

In his letter No 2565-S of the 18th October 1915, the same Office informed this office that the necessary repairs to the "Kos-Minā" situated in the Kishangarh territory were carried out by the Kishangarh State during the year 1914-15.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, reports that the following monuments, viz, (1) Chetwaghata Gateway about 8 miles from Udaipur city on the Eklingi road, (2) Chāndpol Gateway and (3) Bai Mahall a portion of the old palace in the Udaipur city and (4) Miran Bai temple at Chitorgarh received attention of the Udaipur Darbār during the year 1915-16.

The old *chhatris* in Sār Bāgh, the burning ground of the Mahārājas of Kotāh, received the attention of the Kotāh Darbār as usual.

The Barādārī buildings at Rupbas, originally constructed of red sandstone by the emperor Akbar, received attention of the State Council

Some rooms of the big pavilion of the old palace at Talshac were repaired and converted into habitable rooms under the orders of His Highness This, I regret to say, is against the

spirit of the conservation rules

In order that it may well accommodate an Infantry Regiment, the Hanu-mangarh fort was, under the sanction of Mahātmākhās, repaired partly under the supervision of the Public Works Department and partly that of the Officer Commanding the Infantry Regiment attached thereto The entrance porch of the Śrī Kāranjī's temple at Deshnoka is being made of first class Makīānā marble

Jhalawar, Bundi, Tonk, Karanli, Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishan-garh, Shahapura and Sirohi

The returns of expenditure on conservation works of ancient monuments during the last official year received from the marginally noted Darbās are blank

APPENDIX N.

Inspection Reports

The Executive Engineer, West Khāndesh, favoured me with an Inspection Report and in it he states that out of the Archæological Buildings in his district he inspected the Muhammadan

tombs at Thālner in Shapur taluka and adds as under —

" There are altogether 10 tombs at Thālner, out of which 7 only are declared to be 'protected monuments' under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1904. They are at present in a dilapidated state and with a view to save these from further decay, it is desirable to carry out repairs, such as eradication of rank vegetation and exclusion of water from the exposed walls

" The temples at Bilsani and the well at Lawli are in good condition as reported by the Sub-Divisional Officer. I, however, propose to visit these in this month if possible "

Eastern Nar

The following Inspection Report was received from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division —

" All the remains in this Division were regularly inspected during the year by the Subordinates in charge and were found to be in good condition with the exception of the temple at Virawah which was found to be in a dilapidated condition. This temple is considered not worth conserving. The Buddhist Stupa at Thul Mir Rukan was also inspected by the Executive Engineer, Nasir Canals District, on the 8th April 1916

Buddist stūpa at Thul Mir Rukan

" This is 9 miles south-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka and is in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad Sub-Division. During the year under report it was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 25th March 1916 and by the Executive Engineer on the 8th April 1916 and the monument was found in good condition

Tomb of Nūr Muhammad Kalhorā

" This is 7 miles north-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka. It was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad, on 18th December 1915. An estimate amounting to Rs. 195 only was sanctioned for repairs to this tomb during 1915-16 but more repairs being found necessary, the amount of Rs. 39 sanctioned for repairs to 'Buddhist Stupa' was reappropriated to it, and the whole estimate amounting to Rs. 233 was approved of by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey. The work consists of masonry chunim and cement plaster whitewash and pointing was carried out this year from the amount of Rs. 233 sanctioned as shown above. In addition some more repairs were also found necessary but they could not be done for want of funds

Buddhist stūpa at Mirpur Khās

" This stupa which is situated at Kabhujo Dāro about half a mile to the north of the town, close to the Khadro Railway, was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on several occasions during the year 1915-16 and found to be in good condition

Jaina temple at Gori

"The Jain temple at Gori was inspected by Mr R S Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on the 23rd of June 1915. No repairs were carried out to the temple, the work being stopped by the Collector.

Two Jain temples at Bhodesar

"These are situated 4 miles north-north-west of Nagar Parkar. The temples were inspected by Mr R S Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 14th February 1916, who found them in the same condition as before. No repairs were done to them during the year under report as the work was stopped by the Collector.

Stone mosque at Bhodesar

"This is situated 4 miles north-west of Nagar Parkar. The mosque was inspected by Mr R S Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 14th February 1916, and found to be in good condition.

Temple at Vinawah

"This was inspected by Mr R S Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 14th February 1916, and found to be in a dilapidated condition. This temple is not considered worth conserving by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. Hence no repairs were carried out.

Fort at Naahot in Mithi taluka

"This fort was inspected by Mr R S Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 15th March 1916, and found to be in good condition. No allotment was sanctioned for expenditure during the year under report.

Mosque at Chotiari

"This is situated 14 miles east of Sanghar and one mile south of Chotiari village in Sanghar taluka. No repairs were done to the mosque during the year under report. It was inspected by Mr Mohanlal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nara, on the 17th March 1916, and found to be in a fairly good condition."

East Khandesh

The Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, forwarded to me the following inspection report —

Pāṇḍav's Udā at Erandol

"The Pandav's Wada at Erandol was inspected on the 30th October last and found in good state. No funds were allotted for its maintenance as the building has been handed over to the Muhammadan Community of Erandol.

Chāṅgadeva's temple at Chāṅgadev in Edlābād Petā

"It was inspected on the 12th of January 1916. It was in fairly good condition. No repairs were executed during the year under report.

Mahādeva's temple at Sangamekhara

"It was inspected on the 27th of February 1916 and it was found in good condition. There was no allotment granted for its repairs.

The Mahādeva Mahādev temple at Pātan

"It was inspected by Rao Sithe K V Vaze, Sub-Engineer, on 23rd October 1915. The special repairs taken in hand in the year 1912-13 were finally completed during the year under report. The rolled steel beam was inserted underneath a broken stone supporting the dome. A wrought-iron railing was provided round the temple and a notice board erected. Besides, a sum of Rs. 25 was spent in keeping the temple in neat and water-tight state.

Mudhāt Dev temple at Wāghli and three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna at Wāghli, Chāṅṅāon taluka

"These monuments were inspected by Rao Sithe K V Vaze, Sub-Engineer, on the 12th September 1915, and reported that they were in good state."

The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, forwarded to me a copy of the inspection report from the Executive Engineer, Nasik, and in it he says —

Nasik

Pāṇḍu Lenā Caves

"These caves have been inspected by me two or three times during the year. The work is practically finished on 27th April, there remaining only the cementing of cracks in some of the caves which will be finished in a week or so.

The work of grouting is being done by the Archaeological Department, special grouting machine being obtained on loan for the purpose. The caves are in good order and have been so on each inspection.

Ankai Caves

“Fair order. Some dirty. Sub-Divisional Officer ordered to have them tidied up and red paint markings removed. Also jungle clearing outside and small repairs to weathered portions of rock in front wall of cave No. 5.”

The temple of Gondeśvara at Sinnar

“The building has been inspected on two previous occasions by me during the last year. The additions and alterations which have been in progress are nearly complete. The lightning conductor has still to be fixed and this will be done in May when it is possible to dig the pit for the earth plate in the quarry close by. After this is done the scaffolding which still remains will be removed. The buildings are in good order except weathering and exposed faces.”

Hemādpanṭi temple of Mahādev at Jhōḍgā

“No work has been started on the building as the estimate has not yet been correctly prepared by the Sub-Divisional Officer. Temple and surroundings tidy. Later on the estimate was sent to the Superintending Engineer and Archaeological Department. Owing to financial stringency due to war it was recommended the work be held in abeyance for the present and this was agreed to.”

Temples at Anjaneri

“Tree roots and vegetation removed as per estimate sanctioned for this purpose.”

The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, favoured me with a copy of the inspection report from the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, and in it he says —

Ahmednagar

Damri masjid at Ahmednagar

“Roof requires attention. Committee of management should be addressed to prevent the public from marring the moulding with whitewash and other paints and oil marks. Surroundings are also in a bad state.”

Old temple of Amriteśvara at Ratanwādī

“The temple is in a good condition and does not require repairs.”

Caves and temple at Harischandragad

“Caves consist of three halls which are decent enough and are generally used by Officers. The floor and plaster of the walls of main hall have suffered much and they require repairs. Two wings of the temple have already fallen and the remaining two are about to fall. I do not think that they can be preserved in the sense in which the Archaeological Department wishes it to be done. The compound wall on the west side has also fallen.”

The Executive Engineer, Poona District, reports that he was able to inspect the 16 monuments, viz., Caves at Kailā, Bhajā and Bedsā, Visāpuri Fort, Lohagad Fort, Monument at Koregaon, Tombs of Rājārām Mahārāj and Tānājī Malusare at Simhagad, Peshwā's bathing *ghāt* at Fulgaon, Caves at Junnar, Caves at Ghātghar, Dilāwarkhān's tomb at Khed, Remains of Shivājī's house at Junnar, Habshī Gumbaz at Junnar, Rājnāchī Fort and Cave temple at Bhāmburdā, and found them in good condition.

Poona

Sholapur

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, reports as follows on some of the monuments inspected by him —

Fort at Sholapur

“In good order. The vegetation should be rooted out and removed.”

Fort at Karmālā

“In fair order. A large amount will be required for special repairs to put it in good order. Walls are falling here and there. The path on the top of the walls should be made continuous by repairing gaps and removing debris. The loose stone heaps on the top of the bastions should be removed. Prickly pears and other vegetation growth should be eradicated by acid solutions. Care should be taken to see that hollows in the walls are not used as public latrines as done now. Endeavours should be made to keep the fort clean and free from vegetation growth from the small grant of repairs.”

Viragals and temple of Mahādeva at Velāpur

"In fair order Viragals kept outside the Police Chauki should be properly arranged and kept in vertical position"

Thana

The following is an extract from the inspection report received from the Executive Engineer, Thānā District —

Caves at Kanheri

"These caves are in a fair condition The up-keep is in hand of the Borivali Khot and the annual repairs are carried out by him

Franciscan Church, St Paul's Church of Nossa Senhora Davida, Palace of the Captain of Bassein, Cathedral of St Joseph, and Dominican Church

"Jungle growth around all the buildings and inside as well as that existing on walls was cut down and cleared Cactus growth on top of the same building was also removed No dangerous part of the buildings has been found to have given way during the year under report"

APPENDIX O.

Report on the usefulness of the Stone Preservative Mixture Szerelemey Liquid

Regarding the usefulness of the stone preservative mixture "Szerelemey Liquid" the Executive Engineer, East Khāndesh, says that it was tried by him on an old temple with the effect that further decay of the stones was temporarily arrested But as it is only a year since its first applications nothing can be said definitely at this stage about its efficaciousness

The Executive Engineer, Thānā, says that the liquid was applied to the front part of the cave No 3 at Kanheri in 1914 Its effect is not yet perceptible There seems no difference in the appearance of the stones which have received a wash of the solution It seems that the difference cannot be marked in such a short time

The other Executive Engineers in the Presidency report that they have had no occasion yet to try it

APPENDIX P

Report on different methods of staining new stone work

On enquiries made with the Executive Engineers in the Presidency about the material they used in staining new stone work to the old tint of the surrounding masonry, the Executive Engineer, Karā and Panch Mahāls, reported "that a fair result would be arrived at if a very thin wash of white cement is suitably coloured and dabbed—not brushed—over the new work This cement is sold by Messrs William Jacks & Co"

The Executive Engineer, Kolābā, reported that—

"Last year some repair works were carried out to the ancient monuments at Revdanda and in order to hide the contrast between the new and old stone work, the newly repaired portion was coated or rather rubbed with a composition made of fragments of old stone (from the part which was repaired) powdered and mixed with a little cement and glue This method produced the desired effect but as the work was only done last year and it has not yet undergone the effects of full monsoon it cannot be still said whether the effect will be permanent but the effect has so far proved successful"

The Executive Engineer, Shikārpur Canals, informed that the following specification and formulas were used in his district —

"Fresh burnt white stone-lime was dissolved in a tub with a sufficient quantity of water and the whole well mixed *Surihi* was then added in the same proportion as the lime and the whole well mixed again The mixture was then strained through a clean cloth Clean gum dissolved in hot water was then added in the proportion of 2 oz to $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot of lime

"The experiment has not proved very satisfactory as the wash has come off in patches already"

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, followed the process given below —

"Small fragments from fallen portion of the rock, in which the caves are excavated, were powdered and mixed with Portland Cement, and that mixture (a small quantity at a time) was reduced to the consistency of ordinary cement wash by the addition of water and a proportionate quantity of dissolved English glue, colouring pigments being added as necessary to obtain the necessary shade

"The wash was applied by a skilled painter in 2 or 3 coats and, when dry, was slightly rubbed down with pumice stone.

"This gave satisfactory results"

The Executive Engineer, Ahmedābād, says that the application of mud wash of yellow earth and glue gave satisfactory results

The Executive Engineer, Bijāpur, tried the following mixture but says it is not found to be permanent for exterior work and has a somewhat patchy effect —

	Lbs
Gall-nut (<i>behadā</i>)	2
Catechue (<i>kāt</i>)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jaggery (<i>gūl</i>)	1
Juice of plantain stems (<i>kelyāche pānī</i>)	2
Lamp black (<i>kājal</i>)	1

Archæological Sub-overseer, Mr D G Dabholkar, who was in charge of the conservation works in the Bijāpur and Nāsik Districts, reported that he tried the following and found it preferable to any other —

Red stone (Badami) powdered to fine dust	1 part
Red earth (fine) or charcoal (according to the nature of the colour required)	$\frac{1}{2}$ part

Gum water to be added so as to reduce the mixture to the consistency of a colouring substance

STAINING MIXTURE

(a) For interior of buildings

Building stone powdered to fine dust and strained through dungry cloth	1 part
Red earth (fine) or charcoal or colouring pigments (according to the nature of the colour required)	$\frac{1}{2}$ part

Gum water to be added so as to reduce the mixture to the consistency of a colouring substance

(b) For Iron Work

The proportion is the same but instead of gum water, linseed oil and turpentine should be used

In both cases the mixture is to be applied with a brush after stirring it each time before use

NOTE—In case after application the colouring is found to be too deep, the whole surface should be washed with clean water and rubbed slightly with coir string till the required tint is obtained

APPENDIX R.

Works proposed for 1916-1917

(From Provincial Revenues)

The following are lists of works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1916-17 —

CURRENT REPAIRS

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
1	Presidency	Ghārāpurī	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	R. 2,050
2	Do	Do	Repairs to Custodian's quarters	85
3	Do	Do	Repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters	11
4	Do	Do	Repairs to Police Chowki and Watchman's quarters	11
5	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Pay of caretakers for archæological buildings	830
6	Do	Do	Repairs to archæological buildings at and in the district	1,450
7	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Repairs to archæological buildings	2,000
8	Do	Do	Giant to Nagarkhānā Museum	464
9	Do	Bādāmī	Pay of the caretaker for the escav	72
10	Kairā and Panch Mahāls	Chāmpānī	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Jāmī' Masjid	160
11	Do	Do	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Kevdā Masjid	80
12	Do	Do	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Naginā Masjid	80
13	Do	Do	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Bohīā Masjid	100
14	Do	Do	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Patār Rouzā	80
15	Do	Do	Repairs to Citadel wall	240
16	Do	Hālol	Do Sikandar Shāh's tomb	50
17	Do	Mehemdābād	Do Mubārak Sayyad's tomb at Sojāl	50
18	Poonā	Kārli	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	550
19	Do	Bhājā	Repairs to caves	100
20	Do	Bedsā	Do	100
21	Do	Junnar	Do	400
22	Do	Ghatghat	Do	50
23	Nāsik	Nāsik	Repairs to Pāndu Lenā caves	140
24	Do	Ankai	Do caves	100
25	Dhārwar	Unkal	Do four-porched temple	12
26	Do	Chavdadāmpur	Do Muktesvara temple	7
27	Do	Haveri	Do Siddhesvara temple	15
28	Do	Dambal	Do Dodda Basavana temple	69
29	Do	Lakkundi	Do Kāśivisvesvara temple	47
30	Do	Do	Do Namesvara temple	50
31	Do	Bankāpur	Do Nagaresvara temple	10
32	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā	119
33	Do	Do	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā	125
34	Karāchi Canals	Tattā	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills	520
35	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Stūpa	190
36	Do	Bodesar	Do mosque at Bodesar	80
37	Western Nārā	Khudābād	Do Jāmī' Masjid	70
38	Do	Do	Do Yār Muhammad Kalhorā's tomb	30

APPENDIX R—continued

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
39	Nasrat Canals	Moro	Repairs to the tomb of Mian Nūr Muhammad Kalhorā at Kubo	75
40	Do	Do	Do the Stūpa at Thul-Mir-Rukhan	40
41	Broach	Broach	Do the Dutch tombs	35
42	West Khāndesh	Balsānā	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
43	East Khāndesh	Pātan	Repairs to Mahādeva's temple	50
44	Thānā	Bassein	Do Portuguese remains in the fort	100
45	Do	Ambar-nāth	Do Ambar-nātha temple	50
46	Kolābā	Kudā	Do caves	40
47	Do	Raigarh	Do Shivaji's tomb and Mahādeva's temple	70
48	Do	Revdaṇḍā	Do the monuments in the fort	250
49	Belgaum	Deogaon	Do the old temple	35
50	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Do Damri Masjid	20
51	Do	Kokamthān	Do the old temples	75
52	Ratnāgiri	Vijayadurg	Do the fort	30
Total				11,489

SPECIAL REPAIRS

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
1	Bijāpur	Ashole	Temples	2,000
2	Do	Pattadkal	Do	1,000
3	Nāsik	Jhodgā	Manikesvara temple	1,200
4	Kairā and Panch Mahāls	Chāmpānir	Archæological Buildings	2,500
	Ahmedābād	Dholkā	Mosque of Balol Khān Qāzī	2,000
6	Broach	Broach	Jāmi' Masjid	694
7	Thānā	Kanheri	Caves	1,000
8	Bijāpur	Bādāmi	Dravidian temple	1,035
9	Do	Pattadkal	Jain temple in Missionary compound	385
10	Nāsik	Ambeḡāon	Mahādeva's temple	550
11	Dhārwar	Unkal	Chandramauli'svara temple	509
12	Do	Damba	Someśvara temple	206
13	Do	Belgeri	Viragals	205
14	Do	Tambur	Basavanna temple	316
15	Do	Hangal	Virabhadra temple	380
16	Bijāpur	Bādāmi	Bhūtanatha temple	785
17	Fulch Canals	Gaja	Buddhist Stūpa	350
18	Ahmedābād	Dholkā	Khān Masjid	1,000
19	Do	Do	" Tank	500
20	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Dakhani Idgah	415
21	Do	Do	Badi Kamān	107
22	Do	Bādāmi	Banashankari tank	230
23	Nāsik	Anjaneri	Old temples	80
24	Presidency	Ghārāpur	Police Chowki	84
25	Eastern N	Naokot	Old Fort	230
26	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Notice Boards to protected monuments	350
27	Belgaum	Belgaum	Do do	200
28	Poonā	Poonā	Kotwāl's Residence situated in the Military Supply Reserve Depot compound	200
Total				18,511

APPENDIX R—*continued**(From Imperial Revenue)*

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
1	Kairā and Panch Mahāls	Chāmpānir	Archæological Buildings	5,000
			Grand Total	35,000

PART II (a)

EXCAVATIONS

Nagarī is 8 miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udaipur State. It was first visited by A. C. L. Carleyle, Sir Alexander Cunningham's Assistant, so long ago as 1872-73, and an account of its antiquities, which is not a very satisfactory one, has been published in the *Archæological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. VI pp. 196-226. The place was visited by me in 1905, and a very brief description of it will be found in the *Progress Report of the Western Circle* for the year ending 30th June 1905, page 38. Therein I have pointed out the mistake into which Carleyle had fallen, and referred to the old sculptures, which I discovered and photographed but were not noticed by him.

2. At Nagarī I excavated at two places. The first of these was a mound in the citadel on which is perched a modern temple of Mahādev. There can be no doubt that it is to be identified with the *stūpa* mound mentioned by Carleyle. It is true that his drawing of it shows that the mound was rather than locally known as Kūnyārdī, 2 miles south of Nagarī, but on the other hand it is to be remembered that he tells us distinctly that it was "within the area of the site of the ruined fortress of the ancient city." This description can apply only to the Mahādeva temple, and not to the Kūnyārdī mound. It is true, again, that the "plain, small, modern roofless shrine," which he says was on its top, points to the latter rather than to the former mound which is surmounted by a domed and not a roofless shrine. But the architrave of the Buddhist gateway, alluded to by him as standing on the mound, is found on the former and not on the latter. The truth of the matter appears to be that Carleyle must have seen both the mounds but that at the time of writing out his description, probably 5 years after he visited the place, he jumbled them together. But there can be no doubt that Carleyle had the Mahādeva temple mound in view, as is unmistakably indicated by his location of it in the citadel and his reference to the architrave, which are decisive marks.

3. It was rather difficult to start diggings in this mound for fear of destroying, by promiscuous operations, any wallings that might have been buried in it. I, therefore, made a very careful survey of the mound, and was fortunate enough in detecting a few traces of a walling on the north side. I commenced work by clearing this wall, and once the clue was obtained it was smooth sailing afterwards. The extrication of this wall led to the indication of other walls, and the clearing of these last supplied indications of still others, and so on, till we had a regular intricate network of wallings the meaning of which all I could not unravel till the faces of the outermost walls were exposed. It appears that originally we had a square *stūpa* surmounting a platform for the stability of which this framework of wallings emanating from the *stūpa* and from one another was ingeniously constructed. The outer face of the platform, so far as it is preserved, is, as just stated, decorated with mouldings which are of a plain and severe type. An idea of its mouldings can be obtained from photo No. . . . The seventy and the monotony of the outer moulded wall are relieved by providing for three projections in the centre, one on each of the north, west and south sides and jutting out 9' 8" from the main line of alignment. The last side was unlike the other sides of the platform and shows that the *stūpa* faced this direction. The maximum height preserved of the outer moulded walls is 4', and is found on the west side. This seems to be nearly half of the original height of the platform, and it is a pity that the upper half was not preserved. It must doubtless have originally been covered with different types of decorative tiles, some of them probably in string-courses, only a few of which were recovered from the debris lying outside this wall. One type is

represented by what may be called bird terracottas. These consist of moulded bricks measuring approximately $13" \times 9" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ each, with the left end raised into a rim $\frac{3}{4}" \times 2"$, and the border decorated with an incised line, and holding in high relief either a swan or a pigeon. The third type is represented by human heads, which here seem to have been placed in pairs, one male and one female. The male is invariably an old face and with wonder-struck expression, and the female a young face and either with half-smiling or placid expression. The facial expression and the mouldings of the heads are marvellously naturalistic. The two together have a framing for mask, semi-oval in shape. How these heads were originally exposed to view on the walls is not yet quite clear to me. The third type of decoration consists of bricks, measuring $8" \times 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$, with oblong bottoms and semi-circular tops. They are carved with lotus flowers of various conventional forms. These tiles must have formed a string-course.

4 It is a pity that only two feet of the *stūpa* have been preserved above the platform. What has survived shows that its corners were recessed and that each side was at the bottom broken up into two niches. One niche on the north has been well-preserved and the other has been partially preserved. Traces of a similar niche were found also on the east side. The sills of these niches marked the original top level of the platform.

5 As might be expected in the case of such an old monument, additions and alterations were made at least twice. The first period of these additions is marked by the rise of the platform top level by at least 6". Two new walls, one on each side, were also erected on the east part of the platform and immediately in front of the *stūpa*. But the chief peculiarity of this period is the plaster with which both the *stūpa* and the platform walls were covered. The second period is marked by considerable changes which seem to have been carried out in the 5th century A.D. The *stūpa* was converted into a Śaiva temple. A square shrine seems to have been cut out of the *stūpa* in the centre, surrounded by a *pradukṣhṇā* or circum-ambulatory passage formed by the outside *stūpa* walls. The shrine was furnished with a stone water channel which was covered and taken underground through the *stūpa* and platform walls on the north. The channel appears to have terminated into a *makara* gargoyle, which is the only portion well-dressed and which must consequently have been exposed to view on the north wall of the platform. The ceremonial washings fell out through the *makara* mouth into a brick cistern from which they were carried westwards to the riverside by means of a diam. This drain consisted of bricks and was covered also with bricks set on edges. Access to the *stūpa* was through two brick wall projections on the east, but the Śaiva temple seems to have been provided with a stone entrance of which only the moonstone, the threshold and the lintel in two fragments were exhumed. The ground floor and the platform top were also paved with stone. But the most notable characteristic of this period was the erection of a *torana* whose remains were brought to light in front of the temple. No *torana* of this period has so far been discovered, and consequently the fragments found are of great interest. Some fragments are no doubt missing, but what remain are enough to enable us to understand the original design of the *torana*. It was a piece of the top architrave of this *torana* that was lying near the modern shrine of Mahādeva on the mound and was thought by Caillieze to have belonged to a 'Buddhist gateway'. One whole jamb of the *torana* was exhumed though in five fragments. Of the other, several tiny pieces were discovered and these not even in such numbers as to form one whole or very nearly whole jamb. Except about 1'6" at the bottom which is plain, the *torana* jamb has been carved on all its four sides. The jamb is oblong and not square in section. Of the less broad sides the outer is sculptured with a long undulating line consisting of a series of lotus stalks inserted one into the other and with their petals occupying the panels formed by the undulation. The inner side is divided into four compartments by four lotus medallions, and each compartment is decorated with vertical flutes the central of which is carved with a spiral leaves ornament. The broader sides of the jamb are each broken up into five panels and surmounted by a *kirtimukha*. The panels are topped alternatively by the model of an image pedestal and of the front of the *chaitya* top. The lowermost panels, which are longer than the upper ones, are occupied by a male on the east, and a female on the west, side. The male has matted hair, left hand holds a trident resting

vertically on the ground and his right rests on the knot of his *dupattā* or shoulder scarf near the waist. He also bears a third eye in the forehead. All these are clear indications of his being an attendant of Śiva and show that the *torana* is a Śaiva and not a Buddhist gateway as fancied by Caillleye. The upper panels are each occupied by a pair of lovers standing near trees.

6 The *torana* seems to have had only two architraves. At any rate fragments of only two were picked up. Of the lower three pieces were found, and, although they do not make up one whole architrave, enough has been preserved to show that originally each broader side was divided into 9 panels. Only one end has been preserved and contains on each side in panel a flying Vidyādhara bearing a garland. The other panels apparently portray scenes from Śiva's life. One of these is clearly occupied by a nude Bhairava with his vehicle the dog. Another holds Śiva seated on a pedestal and below a tree, like Tīthamkara, with his hands placed one upon the other on the soles of his feet. He bears matted hair and *mundrās* in his ears, and is flanked by four devotees, two on each side. The upper side of this architrave is not sculptured, but the underside bears carving exactly of the style of the inner sides of the jambs. The upper architrave is decorated on each of the broader sides with a repetition of models of the front of the *chaitya* top ending with *makara* mouths. Neither the under nor the upper side is sculptured, but the mortices in the latter show that the gateway was crowned with pinnacles, two at the sides and one in the centre.

7 The second place where I excavated at Nagari was Hāthi-bādā, about half a mile east of the village. It is an open rectangular enclosure, and is so called because it was used as an elephant-stable when Akbar came and encamped himself near Nagari, to invest the fort Chitorgarh. The enclosure is 296' 10" long and 151' broad. Traces of a door are clear in the south wall. Whether there was any similar door provided in the north wall it is not now possible to determine, as the greater portion of it has been destroyed. The full height of the enclosure too has been preserved only at a few places. Each wall was originally 9' 6" high, is pyramidal in section, and is crowned by a coping stone sculptured into three facets, one horizontal at the top and two sloping at the sides. Now, what could have been the object and age of this enclosure? These were the questions which arose in my mind when I first inspected it. Certainly it could not be a structure of the Muhammadan period, though it was employed as an elephant-stable in Akbar's time. The high massive dressed blocks of stone piled one upon the other into this structure without any mortar undoubtedly pointed to a period much earlier than the Muhammadan. In this connection is worth considering an inscription originally found stuck up in a well at Ghosundi about 6 miles from Nagari. The inscription has now been removed to the Victoria Hall at Udaipur. It is well known that the stones used in the Ghosundi well as in the archaeological monuments at Chitorgarh were all brought from Nagari, and looking to the massive nature of the block and the peculiar laminations of the stone on which the inscription is engraved, little doubt is left as to its having originally pertained to this structure, whose stones exactly resemble it in these respects. The contents of the inscription also point to the same inference. It speaks of the erection of a *piṭhā-sīlā-prākāra* by Gajāyana, son of Pārāśari for *bhagavat* Samkushana and Vāsudeva. Now, the expression *piṭhā-sīlā-prākāra* evidently means a worship stone enclosure, i.e., a stone enclosure round an object of worship, to distinguish it from enclosures surrounding e.g. palatial buildings. This description obviously answers to our stone enclosure, and it seems that this contained a shrine of the gods Samkarshana and Vāsudeva. Some more proof, however, was wanted to show that the space enclosed by the Hāthi-bādā was really dedicated to Vaiṣṇava worship. Accordingly, I made a careful inspection of the stones composing the enclosure walls with a view to see whether there were any inscriptions anywhere engraved. One such record was found. Though it was highly weatherworn, there was no doubt that the letters were to be read *Śrī-Vishnu-pādābhyām* and were in character of the 7th century A.D. It was thus clear that up to this time at any rate a shrine of Vishnu was standing here. I have adduced reasons above to show that the Ghosundi well inscription stone originally formed part of the Hāthi-bādā, and it is now necessary to decide how early this structure was in existence and especially whether it was existing during the third century B.C. to which period the

inscription has been assigned. The mere architectural style of the building did not give us much help in fixing its age. It no doubt told us that it was a pre-Muhammadan structure, and its massive lithic components indicated that it was to be ascribed to a very early period. But what this early period was the architectural style was unable to tell us, because this was the first structure of its kind. Accordingly I sunk several trenches round about it. Of course, the ground around it was highly undulating, but at the south-east corner where there was the maximum accumulation of debris, coins of *Śibi-janapada* which Carlisle collected during his stay at Nagari were found at a level of about six feet above the original ground of the structure. These coins have been rightly assigned by him to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. If these coins are of such an early period and were found at a much higher level than that of the original ground of the enclosure, the latter can easily be assigned to 250 B. C. to which period the Ghosundi inscription referred to above has to be attributed. Nothing, therefore, precludes us from supposing that the Ghosundi inscribed stone was originally part of this enclosure and that consequently it enclosed a shrine of Samkarshana and Vasudeva of 250 B. C. at the latest. This is, therefore, the earliest trace of a Vasudeva temple discovered, the second earliest being that at Besnagar (ancient Vidiśā) which I laid bare near Khām Bābā two years ago and which belonged to about 200 B. C. Very little of the Hathi-bādā shrine, however, has survived, but this need not be wondered at, because very little was found also of the Khām Bābā shrine. All ancient sites have proved mines for exploitation to the people of the surrounding villages and are made to yield materials to build their buildings with. In the case of Nagari we know that the stone of its ancient magnificent structures has been carried to all the neighbouring villages up to a distance of 10 miles, and was transported in large quantities even to Chitorgarh where almost all the old buildings are believed to have been constructed of materials brought from Nagari.

8. The coins of *Śibi-janapada* referred to above bear the following legend *Madhyamikā[e] Śibi-janapadasa* 'Coin of the Śibi people belonging to the Madhyamikā city'. It is curious that this obvious meaning has not been grasped by scholars and that the legend consequently not properly interpreted. The word *janapada* means both 'people' and 'an inhabited country'. Here doubtless it has to be taken in the former sense, which is confirmed by another type of coins which give the legend *Rājāṇa-janapadasa*, 'Coin of the Rājanya people'. The word *Rājanya* is not here the Sanskritised form of the Rāṣṭrī title *Rānā*, as is commonly supposed, but is the name of a people, which at present survives most probably in that of the Rānās of the hill districts of the Punjab and the Rānes of the Goa territory. This tribal signification of the word has been known since the time of Pāṇini. It is thus clear that the coins found at Nagari are those struck by the Śibi tribe. The Sibis are from the Mahābhārata known to have been settled in the Punjab, and it may be asked how they came so far south as Nagari which is in the south-easternmost part of Rājputānī. But epigraphists and ethnologists need not be told how the different races of ancient India migrated eastward and southward. And it is no doubt to distinguish the Sibis of Nagari from those of the Punjab that in the coin legend mention is made of Madhyamikā which undoubtedly was the old name of Nagari. Patañjali (c. 150 B. C.), the grammarian, speaks of Madhyamikā as being besieged by a Yavana king, and refers to it in such a manner as to show that this event took place in his time. The Yavana or Greek king has long since been identified with Menander, and there can be no question that the town Madhyamikā invested by him is Nagari. From the ruins and inscriptions found here, Nagari appears to have been a place of very great importance. One of the inscriptions discovered by me makes mention of an *Aśvamedha* and another of *Vajapeya*, sacrifice performed here. Both are to be assigned to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. The place where these sacrifices were celebrated, especially the *Aśvamedha*, could not but be the capital of a paramount sovereign, who alone is entitled to perform this sacrifice. And it is quite natural that the Greek prince, aspiring to the rank of the supreme ruler of India, cannot possibly leave the king of Madhyamikā (Nagari) unvanquished.

9. I have described, above, the *stūpa* which I laid bare in the Mahādeva Temple mound. It is, indeed, a very strange thing that we should find here a

brick *stūpa* erected. The whole of the Udaipur State is a hilly region. Nagari itself is surrounded by hills. And almost all the ancient monuments at present standing here on the ground are of stone. At Sāñichī, e.g., which is similarly situated in a hilly district the *stūpas* are of stone. Why should we, therefore, find a brick *stūpa*? In Sind or in the plains of the Punjab and the United Provinces where stone is scarce the construction of brick *stūpas* is perfectly normal and intelligible. But it is inexplicable in Nagari where one sees nothing but hills all around and where consequently stone is the natural building material. What is again noteworthy is that the Nagari *stūpa* is not a plain edifice devoid of all ornamentation but is built of highly decorated mouldings and that the decorative tiles belonging to it which have been described above are terracottas of a high order and will in point of texture and artistic merit bear all comparison to those of the best type that are found in Gandhāra on the north-west frontiers. Why should have this art flourished in Nagari? The most plausible reply is that it came here with the Śibis from the Punjab. It, however, deserves to be noticed that whereas some motifs from the Greek art have clearly been borrowed in the Gandhāra, they are conspicuous by their absence in the Madhyamika, terracottas. The Śibis migrated into the southern parts of Rājputānā about 150 B.C. when Greek art had not exercised any influence over that of Gandhāra.

PART II (b).

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

10 The Curator of the Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, was good enough to send me for examination two sets of Valabhi copper-plates which were recently brought to light in the Bhāvnagar State. One of these registers a grant made by Śīlāditya III from Camp Pundhi(?)kāśaka in *Sam 347 Vaiśākha su 15*. The earliest date so far known for this prince being 350 (*Ep Ind*, Vol IV, p 76) the present inscription takes the date three years earlier. The grantee is a Brāhman named Saggada popularly called Dikshita, son of Sāmbadatta, of the Kauśika *gōtra* and belonging to the Yajurveda, living at Valabhi but originally come from Pushyaśāmbapura. The grant consisted of three different pieces of land, measuring 100 *pādāvarītas* in all and situated in the village of Kakkapadra in the Kalāpaka district (*pathaka*) of the Surāshtra country. The boundaries of each one of these pieces of land have been specified. The writer of this grant is *divirapati* Madanāditya, son of *divirapati* Skandabhata, and the *dūtaka* is prince Dhruvasēna.

11 The second charter was issued by Śīlāditya IV from his camp Meghavana in *Sam 387 dvi-Pausha ba 4*. The last date of this Valabhi king being 382, the present grant brings it down by five years. The donee is a Brāhman named Dī[kshi]ta, son of Brāhman Sāmbadatta of the Kauśika *gōtra* and Vajasanēya *śākhā*, originally from Pushyaśāmbapura, no doubt the same as Pushyaśāmbapura of the previous plates. The grant was of a piece of land measuring 25 *pādāvarītas* and a well, situated on the north-eastern boundary of the village Madasara. The writer of this charter is Mammaka who bears the four titles *Sāndhi-vigrahaka*, *Druva-pati*, *Mahāpratihāra* and *Sāmanta*. The *dūtaka* is prince Kharagraha.

12 When the Gujarāt Sahitya Parishad held its session last year at Surat, many objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited for the inspection of the people. Among these were four copper-plate grants which, after the session was over, I was able to secure for examination, through the kind offices of its Secretary Mr. Ranjitram Vavabhai Mehta who is celebrated for his very keen interest in all antiquarian matters connected with Gujarāt and Kathiawār. One of these was found to be the Hansot copper-plate grant of the Chāhamāna prince Bhartivadda II dated V E 813 (A D 756), a summary of which has been given by me in paragraph 12 on page 41 of the Progress Report of this Circle for the year ending 31st March 1908. This inscription will be published in the *Epigraphia Indica* by Dr. Sten Konow. Another was found to be the Surat copper-plate charter by the Chaulukya Kirtirāja of Latadeśa dated Śaka 940, a notice of which from the late H. H. Dhruva has appeared in the *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol VII, p 88. The remaining two grants, however, were found

Plates of Solanki Karnarāja

to be new and were both issued by the Solānki sovereign Karnarāja. The earlier of these is dated *Śrī-Vikramādityōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshv-ēkādaśasu* *ēka-trim(trim)śad-adhikēshu atr-ānikatōpi sam 1131 Kārtika-sudi 11* *ēkādaśi-parvam*. The grantee is Pandita Mahidhara, son of Rudrāditya and grandson of Madhusūdana, of the Māmdavya *gōtra* and originally from Madhyadeśa. The village granted was Dhāmanāchha of the Talāha (?) six-hundred in the Nāgasārikā (Nausari) division. The village was bounded on the east by A[jhe]rai, on the south by Toiana, on the west by Aśvalasāti and on the north by Kachchhāvali. The writer of the grant was Kēkaia, son of Kāyastha Vatēśvara and the *dūtaka*, Śrī-Bhōgāditya, Minister for peace and war. The letters engraved in this copper-plate charter were so shallow that no good impression could be taken. The other copper-plate grant of Karnarāja is a word for word repetition of the first grant except in respect of the date which is not only somewhat different but is also differently worded, viz., *Śaka-samvatsara-shad-adhika-naraty-adhika-narav-śatyam anikatōpi 996 Mārgaśīra-sudi 11 Bhaumē*. Though the letters of this record were deeply incised, it is not complete and ends abruptly with

Kachchhāvali-grāmah after the specification of the boundaries of the village The object of making this second copy of the grant is not quite clear

13 At Nagari, 7 miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udaipur State, Rāj-putānā, and where I was encamped last cold season for the purposes of excavation, was found by me an inscription stone of the Gupta period in the house of a Regar called Hariyā The inscribed stone was originally discovered, I am told, in the citadel about one-fourth of a mile on the south of the present village of Nagari The stone had been broken into several pieces, but excepting a few letters at the beginning of the first four lines, the whole record can be read without any difficulty

14 The inscription begins with a verse in praise of Vishnu, which occupies the whole of the first three lines and part of the fourth line There is set forth the date which is V E 481 The object of the inscription is to record the erection of a temple to Vishnu by the three Banā brothers Satyaśūra, Srugandha and Dasa Their mother was Vāsū, and of their father's name the initial letters *Jaya* only have been preserved They were the grandsons of Vishnuchara and great-grandsons of Vridhībodda

15 The most important part of the inscription consists in the specification of the date which has been expressed in the following words *Kṛiteshu chaturshu varsha-sateshu ekāṣīty-uttatareshv-asyām Mālava-pūrvvāyām 400 80 1 Kārttika-śukla-pañchamīyām* The first portion of the date speaks of four hundred and eighty-one Kṛita years having elapsed From the Mandasor inscription of Nara-varman discovered by me, we learn that Kṛita was the name of the years of the Vikrama era which are now called Samvat I have also shown in my paper on this inscription that before its discovery there were known at least two records, viz, the Bijaygadh stone pillar inscription of Vishnuvardhana and the Gangadhār stone inscription of Viśhvarman, which contained the mention of Kṛita years There can, therefore, be no doubt that the word Kṛita of our new inscription has to be taken in the sense of Vikrama samvat and that consequently the year 481 is of the Vikrama era The second portion of the date makes mention of the lunar day in the words *481 Kārttika-śukla-pañchamīyām, 1 e*, on the 5th day of the bright half of Kārttika of the year 481 The most interesting expression is that which qualifies *pañchamīyām*, viz, *Mālava-pūrvvāyām* What is the meaning of the word *pūrvva* in this expression? At first sight it seems tempting to take it in the sense in which the word has been used in the phrase *etasyām pūrvvāyām* which we meet with in Kushana and Gupta inscriptions But a little reflection will convince anybody that it cannot suit here, because this phrase always follows the specification of the date and not precedes it as in the present record It is worthy of note that Apte's dictionary gives 'established, customary, of long standing' as one of the significations of *pūrvva* Unfortunately, no reference has been cited in support of it But the sense suits here most excellently, and, what is more, the phrase *Mālava-pūrvvāyām* of our record is thereby brought into consonance with the expressions *Mālavānām gana-sthityā, Mālva-gana-sthitya-vaśāt* or *Mālava-gan-āmnāte* of other inscriptions *Mālava-pūrvva* thus means "established or customary among the Mālavas" Now it deserves to be noticed that the expression *Mālava-pūrvvāyām* qualifies *pañchamīyām* (*tithi*) This, therefore, clearly shows that the Mālavas had their own peculiar system of reckoning the *tithi* of the Kṛita (1 e, Samvat) year We know that the years of the Vikrama era found in the old inscriptions present different methods of computation Thus while some are according to the Kārtikādi, others are according to the Chaitrādi, system Some *tithis* again conform to the Pūrnimānta and some to the Amānta arrangement of the lunar months The Mālava system may have represented one of these two peculiarities or perhaps even a combination of both Whatever the method of their computation was, this much is certain that not only the *tithi* but even the years were affected thereby And this is the reason why we find the phrases *Mālava-gana-sthityā* and *Mālava-gan-āmnāte* used in connection with the (Vikrama) years as distinguished from the *tithis* In the Nagari epigraph too, the year 481 has for the same reason been expressly included in the specification of the *tithi* As I have previously stated, the Mālavas had nothing to do with the foundation of the Vikrama era The old name of the Vikrama years was Kṛita, whatever that name may mean The connection of the Mālavas with this era was only in regard to the system of reckoning the *tithis* and thereby

the years also. In my paper on the Mandasor inscription of Naravarman I had suspected this, but this is now unmistakably demonstrated by the expression *Mahva-pūrvavayām* of the Nagari record used as an adjective of *p. nchamyām* (*tithau*)

16 A new inscription has been found in Rājputānā, which is not without some importance. It was for years lying stuck up into a *chabutiā* or platform near Chaurām Agarvālā's *travāṇī* or step well at Patitgarh, capital of a Native State of the same name in south Rājputānā. Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Ojha, Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, obtained tidings of it, hurried to the place and secured the inscribed stone for the Museum through the good graces of the Mahārāj Kumār of Partāgarh. The inscription is certainly worth editing, and I am glad to hear that the Superintendent has already forwarded a paper for publication to the Director-General of Archaeology in India. A summary of its contents will here not be unwelcome, especially as the paper will take long to publish.

17 The inscription begins with the invocation for protection of the god Sun and of the goddess Durgā *alias* Vātīyāyanti. The first is no doubt represented by Indrāditya and the second by Vātayakshinī of the text. The epigraph then divides itself into four parts. The first registers a grant made by Mahendrapāla II of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty reigning at Mahodiyā (Kānauj). The language used in the genealogical portion, characterised as it is by the specification of the names of the queens and the faiths of the kings, is identical with that occurring in the copper-plate grants of his family except in the fact that the portion pertaining to Bhoja II has been omitted from our inscription. The importance of the first part and consequently of the whole record is two-fold. First, it gives us the name of the new prince of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty viz., Mahendrapāla II, who was son of Vināyakapāla from his queen Prasādhānādevī of the Devathā(?)idhi family. The date of Mahendrapāla II supplied by this inscription is V S 1003 (= A D 946). For his father Vināyakapāla or Kshitipāla we have dates ranging from A D 914 to 931. It is worthy of note that this king had also another successor, viz., Devapāla, for whom the date V S 1005 (= A D 948) is furnished by a Siyadonī inscription. If this appears that Mahendrapāla II reigned between Vināyakapāla and Devapāla. Devapāla, again, appears to be a (younger) brother to Mahendrapāla II, for he could have been either a brother or son of Mahendrapāla, and if he had been a son, he should certainly have been described as *pādānuudyāta* or successor of the latter, instead of Kshitipāla. He must, therefore, be a brother to Mahendrapāla II, supposing that Devapāla and Mahendrapāla were not names of one and the same king as is not impossible. In the second place, the importance of this epigraph consists in the fact that it finally sets at rest the controversy that had raged in regard to this imperial Pratihāra dynasty. Three copper-plate charters were issued from Mithodaya (Kānauj) by the kings Bhoja, Mahendrapāla (I) and Vināyakapāla (Kshitipāla) whose dates were read by Dr Fleet and Prof Kielhorn as 100, 155 and 188 and referred to the Harsha era. They maintained that these princes could not be identified with the homonymous kings named in the Gwalior, Pchevā and Siyadonī stone inscriptions first because the former bore the subordinate title *mahārāja* and the latter, the paramount titles *paramabhattāraka*, *mahārājādhirāja*, *paramēśvara*, and secondly, because the dates of the latter clearly ranged between V S 960 and 1005 and consequently they were posterior to the former by one full century. Fourteen years ago I wrote a paper combating this view. I contended that the title *mahārāja* did not necessarily denote a subordinate feudatory rank and could be appropriately applied even to an independent ruler, that the dates of the copper plate inscriptions were wrongly read and ought to be read 900, 955 and 988 and referred to the Vikrama era so that they were in perfect conformity with the Vikrama dates supplied by the stone inscriptions, and that the very fact that there was a perfect agreement not only in the names but also in the order of succession of four princes mentioned in the copper plates on the one hand and the stone inscriptions on the other, could not be attributed to a mere coincidence but was a conclusive proof in favour of their identity. Three years later a stone inscription was discovered near Sāgarīl in the close vicinity of Gwalior in which the agreement in names and order of succession extended to six generations, and,

curiously enough, it suddenly brought round Prof Kielhorn to my views. It is noteworthy that this new inscription contained no date and that no titles, subordinate or paramount, were conjoined with the names of any kings, and what I cannot understand is why the agreement in point of names and genealogical order was thought by Prof Kielhorn to be sufficient when it was carried to six generations by this Gwālor record and not sufficient though carried to four generations before its discovery. The present inscription, however, clearly decides in favour of my view. All the names except Bhoja II mentioned in the copper-plate grants are found in this stone record. Secondly the title *mahārāja* which is so far found coupled with the royal names in the copper-plates only is repeated in this stone epigraph. In fact, as stated above, the actual language employed in the copper-plates to describe the genealogy is reiterated in this stone inscription, and to me it appears almost certain that this last is but a lithic copy of the grant originally issued in copper-plate by Mahendrapāla II. Whether we suppose that the grant was originally issued in copper-plate or in stone, the date of the present inscription can be read beyond all doubt, and this is the most crucial point. It is expressed both in symbols and figures. This is a most fortunate circumstance for the reading of figures can never be doubtful whereas that of symbols is still so. Leaving aside, therefore, for the present the numerical symbols, the figures indicate that the date is clearly 1003. Here then we have got an inscription which contains a word for word repetition of the genealogical preamble of the copper-plates including even the title *mahārāja* and gives the date 1003 for a son of Vinayakapāla (-Kṣhīpāla) for whom the date 974 has been furnished in figures and consequently without any doubt by a stone inscription. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that the kings of the copper-plates are identical with the homonymous kings of the stone inscriptions and that the correct readings of the dates of the copper-plates which are denoted in symbols are not 100, 155 and 188 as done by Dr Fleet and Prof Kielhorn, but 900, 955 and 988 as shown by me and Dr Hoernle. Now, for the numerical symbols in which also the date of our inscription is expressed. These are *līso*, *sam* and *lri*. Of the first symbol the letter *t* is to be taken along with the preceding syllables *sam* and *va* so as to form the word *samvat*. This is on the analogy of the dates expressed in the copper-plates of this dynasty. The remainder, viz., *rsō*, must be taken to be identical with *sro* and to stand for 100 as ably shown by Dr Hoernle. *Sam* must, therefore, be understood to be a multiplier of the preceding symbol, viz., 100, and consequently to denote the figure for 10. Obviously the remaining symbol *lri* has to be taken to stand for 3. It is only by this interpretation that the symbols can be made to yield the date 1003. Our knowledge of the numeral symbols is yet neither exhaustive nor definite, and the present inscription certainly adds to this knowledge by supplying two new symbols, one for 10 and the other for 3.

18 Now in regard to the details of the first part of the inscription. It records the grant, by Mahendrapāladeva (II) of the village Kharpparpadraka near Ghontavarshikā and situated in the western division (*pathaka*) of Daśapura to the goddess Vatayakṣhīni connected with the monastery of Hanīśheśvara, a Daśapura (Dasorā) Chaturvedī Brāhman. Daśapura has been universally identified with the present Mandasaur in the Gwālor State and is the cradle of a Brāhman caste called Dasorā who are found in numbers both in the Udaipuri and Partābgarh States. Ghontavarshikā is Ghotārī, 7 miles east of Partābgarh, and Kharpparpadraka is Kharot 7 miles south-east of Partābgarh. The *dātaka* was Jagganāga, and the grant was drawn up by *puṣhita* Trivikrama. It bears the full date *Samvat 1003 Maṅga vadi 5*, and ends with the sign-manual of one Vidagdha, who probably was governor of the Daśapura division. It appears that Mahendrapāla originally issued a copper-plate charter whose contents were engraved on the stone along with the grants.

19 The second part of the inscription commences with an account of a local Chahamāna dynasty which made itself conspicuous first in the reign of the Pratihāra sovereign Bhoja I. The first prince mentioned of this family is Govindarāja. His son was Durlabharāja, and the latter's son was Indrarāja who erected a temple to the Sun called Indrāditya after him. Then we are told that at the request of this Indrarāja, Mādhava, son of Dāmodara, granted from Ujjain on the Mina-samkrānti day, after bathing in the temple of Mahākālā and

worshipping the god, a village called Dhārāpadraka for repairs to and for the performance of *bali* and *charu* sacrificial rites on the site, in Ghontavarsha, attached to the god Nityapramudita Mādhava, we are informed, was *Tantrapāla*, *Mahāsāmanta* and *Mahādandanāyaka* and was at Ujjain. At that time, we are further informed, Sāmna, appointed by the Commander-in-chief Kokkata, was *charge d'affairs* at Mandapikā, which seems to be no other than Māndū in the Dhār State. If this identification is correct, Dhārāpadraka can be no other than Dhār itself. This grant is signed by Mādhava and countersigned by Vidagdha of the first grant.

20 The third part of the inscription commences with the date *Samvat 999 Śrāvana sudi 1*, and says that on this day *Mahārājādhirāja* Bhartripatta, son of Khommana, granted to the god Indrarājāditya of Ghontavarshā, a field called Vamvūlka in the village of Palasakūpikā. Palasakūpikā is probably Palāsā in the Parābhgaḥ State. Bhartripatta is no doubt the same as Bhartripatta II of the Guhilot dynasty (vide *Ind Ant Vol XXXIX*, page 191 ff). The fourth part registers three minor grants. The first is by Devarāja son of Chāmundaarāja to the god Indrāditya. The second is by Indrarāja to the god Trailokyamohana in the grounds of Indrādityadeva. The third is by the local banias in favour of Vatayakshmi. In the last line we are told that the *prasaṣṭi* was engraved by Siddhapa, son of Satya, and the inscription ends with the date *Sam 1003*.

21 Two copper-plate grants were found at Kurethā in the Gwālor State by Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archaeology. He was kind enough to send me impressions of them, from which the following brief account has been prepared. Both the grants belong to the Pratihāra dynasty, which succeeded the Kachhvāhās in their rule over Gwālor. The first is dated V. S. 1277 and was issued by Malayavarman, who, we are told, was the great-grandson of Natula, grandson of Pratāpsimha, and son of Vigraha and his queen Lālhanadevi. The last was daughter of Kelhanadēva, who can be no other than the Chāhamāna Kelhana, ruler of Nadol in Mārwar and for whom we have dates ranging between V. S. 1221-1249. Her husband Vigraha is represented to have fought with a Mechchha king, no doubt Qutbuddin Aibak who in A. D. 1196 "humbled the pride of Gwālor". Their son Malayavarman, the donor of the grant, is, however, mentioned to have seized Gopagiri (Gwālor), which event no doubt refers to the re-capture of the fort by the Hindus from the Muhammadans in the confusion which arose on Aibak's death in A. D. 1210 (Cunningham's *Archaeol. Surv. Rep.*, Vol. II, p. 379, and Duff's *Chronology*, p. 183). This Malayavarman is no doubt to be identified with the Malayavarmadeva of the coins with the dates V. S. 1280, 1282, 1283 and 1290 which Cunningham found "at Māwār itself and in the neighbouring cities of Jhansi and Gwālor" (*Coins of Medieval India*, pp. 89-91, and *Rep.*, Vol. II, 314). The occasion of the grant was a solar eclipse which took place on *Samvat 1277, Jyeshtha-ladi 15 Ravi-dina*. And the charter was issued by Malayavarman after bathing in the river Chumanvatī (Chambal) to two Brāhman brothers Vatsa and Harapida of the Bhāṇḍa family and Vāsala *gotra*. The second grant was made by Nuvarman or Naravarman, brother of Malayavarman, to one Vatsa, a Gaudī Brāhman on *Samvat 1304 Chaitra-shukla-pratipadi Budha-navami*.

22 In May 1915 I had occasion to inspect the coins cabinet of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with the help of Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Assistant Curator, Prince of Wales Museum. Three coins struck me as of unusual interest. The first of these was a circular bronze coin of Demetrius. The obverse bears a diademed bust of the king without elephant's scalp, and the reverse, Heracles seated on rock with a short club in his right hand with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ[Ρ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. The unique feature of the coin consists (1) in the occurrence of the epithet of ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ on the coin of one of the earliest Indo-Greek princes, its use having so far been not known before the reign of Antimachos I, and (2) in the fact that the seated Heracles type was not known to have descended from Euthydemus I to his son Demetrius. The second is a silver coin of Menander with a bust of Pallas wearing a crested helmet on the obverse, and a circular buckle with an ox-head in the centre. This type has so far been known to us only in copper and is new as minted in silver. The third is a circular silver coin of Havishka of the

NANA-OKPO type This is the second silver coin found of the Kushana dynasty, the first being of Vima Kadphises While the coin of Havishka agrees in standard of weight with the silver issue of the Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian kings, that of Vima Kadphises was, according to Cunningham, intended for the equivalent of a Roman silver *denarius* though Mr Whitehead is "inclined to regard it in the nature of a proof-piece"

Mr N M Billimoria of Bhuj sent me some coins for selection for the Prince of Wales Museum Among these was an oval-shaped copper coin of Andragoras On the obverse is the head of Alexander the Great, and on the reverse, a horseman, with the Greek legend ΑΝΔΡΑ[ΓΟΡΑΣ] below Justin tells us that there were two princes bearing this name, both of them Satraps of Parthia The first was a contemporary of Alexander, and the second was ousted eighty years later by the first Arsaces The Catalogue of the British Museum makes mention of two coins of Andragoras, one gold and one silver And Prof Gardner, the author of the Catalogue, thinks that these belong to the second of these Satraps Mr Billimoria's coin may safely, I think, be ascribed to the first Andragoras as is clear from the occurrence of Alexander the Great's head on the obverse

24 In paragraph 24 of page 7 above, I have spoken about the hoard of coins found in the Jambughodā State Rewākānthā Agency, and sent to me for examination Mr K N Dikshit, Assistant Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, was good enough to do it for me A copy of my report will be found on page 28 above But here two coins from this hoard deserve particular mention

MAHOMEDAN

- (1) Circular Silver coin of Muzaffar II, Sultān of Gujarāt (1511-25 A D) —
Size 75, Wt 109 grains Mint—Mustāfābād Date 932 A H =
1525-26 A D

Obv —Within peaked square

السلطان
مظفر شاه
خاندانہ مبارک

Outside square, near circular border—

Below	سہر
Right	اعظم
Above	مصطفر
Left	نادر

Rev —Within circular border—

المود بمائد الرحمة سمس
الدنيا والدن ابوالستر [٢] ٣ [٩]

- (2) Same as (1), but date 926 (A H) (1519-20 A D) which is reversed through mistake

25 These coins present a hitherto unknown type and show that the Mustāfābād (Girnār) Mint was not closed with the reign of Mahmūd Begua but was in use till the end of the reign of his son and successor Muzaffar II

26 I have refrained from giving any detailed account of the coins referred to in the preceding paragraphs as they were all handed over by me to Mr K N Dikshit for writing a paper on them for the Director-General's *Annual*, where the detailed description will duly appear along with the necessary plate to illustrate them

PART III.

CONSERVATION COMMENT

SECTION I

I have stated above that at Chāmpānī four buildings were taken up for special repairs. The Hālōl Gateway, being in the most precariously dilapidated condition, had to receive our immediate attention. The abutments had collapsed and the archway was in danger of falling. The return, side and end walls had also collapsed, causing a vast accumulation of debris. The debris was cleared away, but this was no easy work, as the facing stones of the walls had become loose and threatened to fall the moment the debris which held them in their position was removed. Exceedingly great care had thus to be exercised in clearing it away. The face stones of the walls which were ashlar work, were reset, and new ones were supplied to replace those missing. As the debris was removed, small door openings in the return walls were laid bare, each leading to a staircase inside. The staircase was spiral and entirely of stone. Each winder was a full stone with one end curved to form its own central post and the other fixed into the wall. On the north side almost all the winders had disappeared, but on the south most of these were preserved, about ten of the middle winders being out of centre or broken, and some on the top missing. After the abutment and return walls were rebuilt, those of the winders that were not broken, were refixed in position, and newly disused ones were substituted for the broken or missing ones. Nearly all the voussoirs of the arch had been shattered and along the intrados there was a crack two inches in breadth. The masonry above was in a dilapidated condition, being full of hollows. Cement mortar rendering was applied to the soffit surface, and the arch was grouted from above by means of Sir Francis Fox's grouting machine and converted into one solid compact mass. It gave me great pleasure to find that all repairs to the Hālōl Gateway were executed thoroughly and according to archaeological tenets, except in one respect. The side and end walls on the north of the gateway had like others been stripped of their facing, but while the ashlar of those other walls was restored to their original design, here it was replaced by rubble, with the result that we have now rubble work exactly flush with the old ashlar masonry which, to say the least, looks exceedingly incongruous. What was here wanted was either the renewal of the whole ashlar facing or the mere strengthening of the walls with rubble underpinning in cement mortar in the more deeply undermined portions, leaving the surface of the repair rough and uneven and not attempting to bring it to a fair face.

2 In front of the Hālōl Gateway is the Entrance into Chāmpānī city from the main Road. Through the action of the weather, its bricks were so badly eaten away at the bottom that the walls were in imminent danger of collapsing any moment, a condition aggravated by their very great height. There were also great heaps of debris and a dense growth of trees and vegetation here. The walls have now been underpinned with brick facing backed with cement concrete. The debris and vegetation from the entrance have been entirely removed, and the whole area rendered level, clean and tidy.

3 Another building, which was in a parlous condition and which called next for attention, was that locally known as the Māndvi, which served as the custom-house of Chāmpānī city in bygone days when it was in a prosperous condition. In the centre originally was an arched gateway, of which only six arches have been preserved. The columns, which supported the arch vaulting, being too slender, gave rise to outward thrusts, causing cracks in the vault soffits and displacement in the columns and side walls. The displacement in the columns has now been counteracted by the provision of iron ties, and that in the side walls by the erection of a rubble buttress against each impost. The filling between the arches in the north side wall was out of plumb and tilted at a dangerous angle. This has all been dismantled and reset. The roots of a tree had penetrated into the masonry of the south wall, loosening stones and

overturning parts. The tree was cut down, the roots extracted and destroyed, and the masonry rebuilt.

4 The third monument at Chāmpānī which received attention was the guard-room near the Godhrā gateway. Here no less than twelve lintels had been fractured and were precariously held in position. Eleven of these were carefully jacked up one by one, and supported by angle irons with ends inseted between the lintels and the pillar capitals. While one of the lintels was being jacked up, the floor, which has unexpectedly proved to be hollow beneath, suddenly gave way and the wooden blocks on which the jacks were resting crashed down. The wooden supports resting on the jacks fell at the sides, and the lintel was jacked further out of position. Fortunately no workman was injured, nor was any damage caused to the masonry. A log of a length sufficient to rest on the pillar bases was cut out and so used. As no weight was thus thrown on the floor, no further accident of this nature happened.

5 The Shahr-kī or Bohra-kī Masjid was next taken in hand for repairs. But nothing of importance was carried out before the end of March beyond clearing a great amount of debris which had accumulated against all the sides except the front.

D R B

SECTION II

6 In Ahmedābād, no work of special repair was put in hand during the year, but an expenditure of Rs 1,680 was incurred upon the maintenance and annual repair of the Muhammadan monuments in the City and district.

7 At Sarkhej, Rs 1,292 were expended upon the work of renewing stone panels, which had latterly been broken, in the Zanānā Palace on the west side of the great tank.

At Dholkā, certain structural repairs upon the mosque of Bahlol Khān Qāzī were undertaken at a cost of Rs 1,021. The work here consisted principally in dismantling and rebuilding a considerable portion of the wall at the south west corner of the mosque, which was in precarious condition.

8 In East Khāndesh district, the repair of the old temple of Maheshwar Mahādev, at Pātan, has been completed at a cost of Rs 1,509, of which Rs 762 were spent during the year under report. The work was comprised by the insertion of rolled steel beams to support a broken lintel under the dome, and the erection of an enclosing railing about the temple, after the encroaching jungle growth had been cleared.

9 At the Pāndu Lenā caves, in Nāsik district, Rs 721 were expended upon necessary repairs in the way of constructing masonry piers, etc., in support of dilapidated portions of the cave fronts, filling with rammed earth a couple of small tanks where the annual water accumulation was causing the sculptured rock face to become badly disintegrated, removing fallen debris from certain of the caves and generally putting the whole in order. Stone preservative solution was also applied to the disintegrated surfaces of some of the sculptures and carvings.

10 At Sinnar, special repair was carried out upon the temple of Gondosvar, where some damaged corbels and the dilapidated bases of pillars were strengthened with cement, angle iron inserted to support fractured stone lintels, and steps taken to arrest the decay of some of the sculptural carving by the application of stone preservative. Materials have been purchased for a lightning conductor, the need for which was apparent when this temple was struck and somewhat damaged by lightning a few years ago, while the images which were wilfully damaged here in the previous year have been pieced together with Meyer's stone cement.

At Anjaneri, also in the Nāsik district, measures have been taken for the conservation of the rock-cut caves, Rs 252 being spent upon removing jungle, clearing debris and generally putting the site in order.

11 At Bijāpur, in addition to an expenditure of Rs 2,000 upon the maintenance and current repair of the historical buildings, a number of minor special works were undertaken. At the Jāmi' masjid a dilapidated archway in the northern aisle, which was

previously blocked up with infilling, has been properly secured, and the way opened out again. Similarly a supporting arch was also found necessary under a portion of the gallery ceiling in the Ibrāhīm Rauzā. The Chānd Bāvdī has been cleared of rubbish and put in order, while steps have been taken to prevent the abuse of the Dakhanī 'Idgāh, as a latrine, by the local inhabitants.

12 At Aihole, a further sum of Rs 829 was expended on the work of cutting away encroaching jungle and building dry stone walls about the many important old temples in this locality, similar works also being undertaken at Pattadakal in the neighbourhood at a cost of Rs 201 during the past year, while at Badami, in the same district, minor repairs were in execution upon the Jain and Vaishnav caves, and necessary works have been put in hand upon the Dravidian temples in the surrounding hills, underpinning and securing dilapidated masonry being the principal items involved.

13 At Dambal in the Dhārwar District the temple of the Doddā Basāppā has received further attention. Radiating rubble stone buttresses have been erected in temporary support of the bulging portions of the circular *śikhara* façade and the displaced carved stones in the upper portion have been refixed. The work here is one demanding considerable circumspection and care in its execution owing to the loose nature of the rubble core, through the displacement of which the outer wrought facing of the walls has been forced precariously out of place.

14 At Haveri, in the same district, necessary works upon the temple of Siddheśvar were undertaken at a cost of Rs 483. The work consisted primarily in inserting angle irons to provide needed support to the widely projecting *chajjā*, straightening inclined shafts and columns, and resetting the uneven paving, while at Amergol, Hubli taluka, the temple of Śāṅkaling was repaired at a cost of Rs 596, the work being comprised principally by the underpinning of overhanging masonry, the refixing of displaced wrought facing stones and generally securing the temple fabric from further dilapidation. The site has also been cleared up and put in order.

15 At Broach, towards the repair of the Jāmi' masjid Rs 1,665 were spent in the past year. The work was comprised by minor repairs to the *chajjā* and dome, eradicating ingrown vegetation—a fair portion of the masonry had to be dismantled for this purpose, and rebuilt—and putting the mosque enclosure in order. A latter-day erection in the form of an enclosed tank which disfigured the front of the *masjid* was also dismantled and removed.

16 At Ahmednagar, expanded metal screens have been provided in the arch openings of the façade of Nizam Ahmad Shah's tomb to exclude cattle and birds, which were a considerable nuisance here.

17 In Sind, attention was given to the Jāmi' masjid at Khudābād in Laukhānā district, where the walls and minarets were repaired and the glazed tiling—a special feature with these monuments of Sind—was secured. Needful repair of the chunam plastering was also carried out here, while similar items of repair were also undertaken upon the tomb of Yār Muhammad Kalhōrā in the same locality—the combined cost of these works amounting to Rs 490. The tomb of Nūr Muhammad Kalhōrā at Moro was also put in repair at a cost of Rs 235, measures of the nature of those noted above being undertaken here also.

18 At Hydrābād (Sind) similar petty repairs were carried out upon the tombs of the Ghulam Nabi and Ghulam Shāh Kalhōrā, and, again, at Tatta among the early Muhammadan tombs on the Makhli Hills.

19 The above remarks deal with the more noteworthy monuments upon which conservation work has been carried out in the year under review. For further details of the work undertaken in the Western Circle, and the expenditure incurred, a reference is invited to the information compiled under Appendix K.

20 The following notes are in connection with some of the more important monuments visited in the course of a cold weather tour—

KANHERI CAVES.

Of the ninety-nine numbered caves plotted upon the survey map appearing in the Thana Gazetteer, the important ones calling for

Thana District.

conservation attention with some urgency are those numbered 1, 2, 3, 10, 21, 35, 56, 65 and 66. As is inevitable in dealing with such rock-cut non-structural monuments comprehensive measures of repair are scarcely possible, and the recommendations put forward must be, in some degree, tentative and experimental. In the case of the Kanheri excavations the friable nature of the rock in which they are cut further complicates matters, for here certain of the rock strata approach laterite in substance, and are badly disintegrated.

21. Much water floods over the projecting fronts of the caves in the yearly rains, to the further detriment of these decaying portions, and this must be prevented or, at any rate, minimized before any satisfactory measure of repair can be assured. Happily, as was discovered upon climbing over the tops of some of the caves, original catch-gutters exist, cut by the excavators of the caves. These original channels are now defective in several places, grown with vegetation and blocked with stones; but much can be done by clearing and mending them towards diverting the monsoon rain spouts from the cave fronts.

22. The weathered surface of the rock excavations, even where it is not badly understruck and deeply decayed, is very friable and disintegrating; and it is doubtful if the application of any stone surface preservative will materially help matters for any length of time. However, as this appears to be the only means of repair possible, its application has been recommended. Inscriptions, the disintegrated surfaces of sculptures and of those structural members not deeply undersunk and decayed to the detriment of their structural functions will be treated with Szerelemey's fluid preservative to arrest the present decay; but in the case of columns that are deeply decayed and diminished in requisite strength I have recommended that they be made out to their original size and simple shape with a facing of large blocks of stone, carefully dressed to conform with the texture of the adjacent rock, the joints being worked extremely fine, so that no cement mortar is needed in the beds; the intention being to make the joints very unobtrusive and preserve the effect of the original monolithic construction as far as is possible. Practically all of the columns needing such repair are plain. Octagonal or square shafts should lend themselves well to this treatment.

PORTUGUESE REMAINS AT REVDAKANDA.

23. Generally these old remains are much overgrown with vegetation and large roots, which accentuates their appearance of dilapidation and neglect. In the case of the palm and cocoanut trees densely growing in most of the roofless interiors of these monuments, the circumstances do not permit of their removal and clearance, as these privately owned monuments stand on privately owned land, the value of which is directly related to the very considerable fruit crop which it yields. Thus, except in the case of the four monuments which it has been found necessary to acquire, the general removal of these trees is out of the question.

Kolaba District.

24. Except for the fact that these trees and palms are growing within the four walls of these privately owned monuments, there is little objection, in my view, to their remaining; for, as fruit trees and therefore, a source of income, they are carefully kept, and, while not detracting unduly from the old ruins, are very pleasing themselves.

25. The many roots and the jungle growing thickly upon the actual walls of the ruins will be eradicated, except in those few individual cases where this would weaken the old structure and tend to its further decay.

26. In the case of the monuments to be acquired much can be done to conserve them and improve their general appearance by carefully levelling the ground in and about them, draining it to suitable falls and laying the interior with well rammed murum. Cracks, gaps and fissures in the old fabric can be profitably closed with concrete (of fine aggregate) or cement grout, as is

individually the more suitable, the adjacent work being first saturated with water to ensure better permeation and a more homogeneous repair.

THE DOMINICAN CHURCH AND CONVENT.

27. Little remains of this building beyond the chancel, originally roofed with a barrel vault of square "Roman" coffering, but now open to the sky. The chancel-arch, however, still exists intact; and along the south side of the nave little vaulted chapels project, with their quasi-Gothic ribbing in intersecting, if indecorous, contrast with the more general features of early Renaissance persuasion. This range of little chapels is half fallen, leaving the core of their vaults exposed; but this and the ruined chancel alone remain of the now naveless church.

28. However, in conservation, much can be done by means of the general measures; while jointing the exposed fractured face of the chancel vault core will further conduce to the preservation of this the one monument, seemingly, which retains any portion of its original decorated vaulting.

THE KOTHI.

29. A small building (of religious persuasion, it would seem, from the Maltese cross used in decoration of its entrance doorway) and, apparently, originally a chapel. What appears to be a range of small vaulted chambers is now to be seen through the broken floor. The roof of this small building is intact, and also takes the form of a barrel vault; quite plain, however, as distinct from the fragmentary remains of the decorated Dominican vault above mentioned. This, I am informed, is the only vault existing complete in this locality.

30. The floor is to be cleared of dust and debris, but the exposed vaults therein will not be disturbed. In addition, the general measures previously noted will be undertaken.

ST. BARBARA'S TOWER.

31. The Sāt Manzli as it is locally called is practically all that remains of an extensive original fabric of which it was once part. It is in fair condition, and the execution of the general measures of repair recommended will do much towards its conservation.

32. The Fort wall will also receive some attention towards its preservation, particularly with regard to its better preserved portions, as for instance, those about the "Land" and "Sea Gates."

33. The wall top is to be tied up; the earth, both here and at the base, levelled more; large roots eradicated, and the other general measures recommended put in hand, as necessary.

34. On the wide top of the wall by the Land gate I noticed above a dozen original cannon whose trunnions had already received some attention; while, scattered about the village in this fort, were many stone cannon balls which, possibly, were shot into the fort by an occasional invader, for they are lying in all sorts of positions among the jungle and I discovered no mortar in the fort that could have discharged them. They will all be collected and stored in order inside the connecting way between the double entrance chambers of those two gates.

THE MUHAMMADAN REMAINS AT CHAUL NEAR AGARKOT.

35. *Tomb of Angria.*—Very much of this structure is missing, but what remains is very well preserved, especially in respect of its mouldings and ornamental features. It is of carefully wrought stone, with mouldings and features particularly refined in contour and in effect; and appears, both as to architectural design and material, to be quite exotic to this locality which, I am informed, produces practically no "free stone" at all.

36. This, the reputed tomb of a Marāthā Sardār, is Indo-Saracenic in style. It is sadly neglected at present, and does duty as a rubbish receptacle and drying ground for dung cakes for an apathetic owner, whose concurrence should be sought to its rescue from such maltreatment.

37 The ground about it is crowded with the inevitable palm trees which encroach upon the tomb, and I have recommended that a surrounding space of at least 5 feet to be cleared and levelled. The rubbish generally will be cleared from the interior, and the whole earth infilled portion brought up to the level of the sides, the small trees growing therein being removed altogether.

38 The open joints in this thirty bedded masonry exterior show, in some places, right through the wall thickness. They will be closed with cement grout carefully prevented from appearing upon the finely wrought surface.

THE HAMMAM

39 A domed chamber, its square plan reduced by short angle splays to the form of an irregular octagon, from the larger sides of which, to north and south, projects a low deep arched recess. At the south-east angle projects a small chamber containing a little plunge bath, and the south-west opening corresponding gives access past the buttressing range of vaults (laweli?) lining the road. The domed central chamber is now open to the sky in its extreme centre, from which a previous roofing feature would appear to be missing.

40 This monument appears generally in fair structural order, but the jungle and roots, etc., will require to be cut and cleared away, the floor of the domed chamber levelled and rammed with mud, debris cleared, and the immediate site made more tidy, levelled and drained to falls. Any little patching or underpinning that may be seen to be necessary upon the clearance of jungle, etc., will also be undertaken, rubble masonry similar to the present old work being used.

41 A large nameless masjid, much ruined, which, but for its being the only structure of its kind in this locality (as my information goes), would not warrant the expense of conservation. At the north-east corner the few bays of vaulting remaining of the fallen outer aisle are themselves very much dilapidated, and threaten to fall at any moment. Repair here is out of the question, and these threatening portions will be carefully dismantled, so as not to disturb the main fabric. The roots and jungle growing upon the building will be cleared and the ground immediately about it levelled somewhat, and made more tidy. The trees growing close against the old walls will be cut down. The higher dome, emphasising the central bay of this now open-sided structure, appears to be fairly intact, but the loose portions of its original concrete casing will require to be secured with cement.

RAJKOT

42 The Rajkot, the citadel of Mussulman Chaul, is now, I fear, ruined beyond the possibility of profitable repair. Fragmentary lengths of dilapidated wall rise from their own debris, and are so interwoven and ingrown with jungle roots as to make their clearance practically out of the question. I have recommended, however, that their demolition should be rigorously prevented, and that these old ruins be permitted to fall into inevitable further decay as tardily as possible.

OLD SEA FORT AT VIJAYDURG

43 This old fort was visited at the request of the Executive Engineer for the purpose of advising as to the desirability of undertaking active conservation measures, to its sea walls which, in several places, have been seriously undermined by the action of the sea.

44 On the whole, this old sea fort, with its three main tiers of defence, is comparatively in a fair state of preservation, most of its original features remain and, being founded generally upon the solid rock, are likely to remain indefinitely. In the case of the dilapidated portions of the sea wall it will be impossible, on the score of prohibitive expense, to consider the repair of the more badly damaged portions which, while not threatening imminent fall, must unavoidably now be left to the mercy of the sea. Generally the ground rock behind the sea wall rises sharply up to the next tier, and I do not anticipate that the fall of one fragment will be materially detrimental to any but its immediately adjacent portions of the wall, if to those. In many places, however, the dilapidation is only

starting and, it would seem, can be remedied without any great expense. Small patches of fallen facing at the sea line can be replaced and open jointing at this level closed with Portland cement mortar, which will do much to arrest the dilapidation of these less damaged portions and make for their continued existence for many years to come.

45 I have asked in my notes that all items in the estimate to be submitted be given separately, so that they may be considered individually on the score of warrantable expense. I suggested this, as it will be quite impossible to put the whole of the walls into a satisfactory condition (a rough estimate for which purpose by the Executive Engineer amounts to some Rs 60,000). On the other hand it is undesirable, in my view, to abandon them altogether, and where it will be possible to undertake an economical repair which will not be prejudiced by the possible further ruin of the more dilapidated parts, I think this should be done.

THE TEMPLE OF RUDRA MALA AT DESAR

46 An interesting, though much ruined, little Śaiva temple of the late Solanki period, a distinctive and, from an æsthetic point of view, appropriate feature being the apt reiteration of attached columns and capitals in the angle projections of the lower *śikhara*, echoing their free stand fellows in the now fallen *mandapa*. This happy feature, by no means common, is also to be noticed in the collection of temples at Knadu, Jodhpur.

47 Little in this way of conservation is possible to the fragment of a temple now remaining, which is solely comprised by the shell of the lower *śikhara*. The jungle will, however, be cleared, particularly that upon the roof, and the slightly shifted masonry of the carved centre panel on the south face reset when the roof that has forced it forward has been removed. A slightly displaced column on the south flank of the shrine opening will also be reset vertically, and the tiled cap properly replaced. The gaps and the hollows behind the outer wrought facing of the walls will be closed with concrete. The ground about the temple for a distance of 15' is to be cleared of debris and jungle and made more level, the wrought and carved stones recovered in the process being ranged in order, and according to their kind, around the space cleared at the 15' limit. The fallen stones encumbering the shrine interior will be brought out and placed with them.

ĒK-MINAR-KI-MASJID, CHAMPANIR

48 This structure might be more correctly described as *Ēk-minār masjid-kī*, for, of the original structure, one solitary minar remains standing among such general debris as is now left.

49 The minar is singularly intact, not a portion of it is missing from the complete whole, while it is extraordinarily graceful and of excellent design. A rather remarkable feature in connection with it is that the minar for its whole height, with the exception of only the lowest storey, was quite separate and detached from the structure of which it was originally intended to form part. This, if a mosque, would have been an exceptionally low one for its height where connected with the minar was not more than 12 or 14 feet externally, as one may discern from the disturbed facing at the back of the minar, though a similar arrangement exists, of course, in the case of *Bohiā-ki-masjīd*.

50 It would appear that this stone minar was built as a commencement towards the erection of a stone structure, probably a mosque, and that the intention was that this minar, with another to form the usual pair, would be placed in the centre of the façade. At present, however, the remains of a small brick mosque project from one side of the minar, but the brick structure is so placed as to bring the solitary stone minar at the end of the façade, a circumstance pointing towards a probability of the brick mosque being a later addition, erected in the place of a stone structure originally intended but, seemingly, never built.

51 In this minar arched openings on both east and west faces of each of the four upper tiers exist, giving access to the encircling galleries—a multiple feature obtaining in no other *minār* in Chāmpānir.

52 A few repairs of a minor nature will be put in hand to conserve this monument and the remains of the later brick monument will receive similar

attention A pathway through the jungle from the main road, a distance of about one furlong, will also be cleared for easier access than at present obtains

PANCH MAHUDA-KI-MASJID, CHAMPANIR

53 It has also completely disappeared with the exception of one whole minar and the lower half of the corresponding one This latter is so precariously dilapidated that it may come down at any moment Its more complete fellow appears, however, to be capable of repair, which would be comprised by filling gaps in the exposed core of lower portion where originally attached to the fallen mosque, and by replacing the missing arch on the west face in the upper brick portion of the minar The interior of the exposed lower core would further require to be treated with injected cement grout, a little simple underpinning also being done to the base

54 The question of repair to this minar is, however, closely related to the condition of the old rauza just beside it This latter structure—which, in the absence of any mosque, is, assumedly, the “protected monument” of the notification—is in a very ruinous condition This is very unfortunate, for it has been a tomb of considerable architectural merit, and much of the delicately worked ornament still exists, albeit somewhat weathered and decayed

55 The whole structure is badly shaken—arches shifted bodily along their voussor beds, and facing hanging precariously inclined in considerable patches, while most of the dome had fallen long ago One of the main corner piers has disappeared altogether, with the exception of two planes of thinly-dressed facing masonry, upon which the weight of whole superstructure at this angle is most precariously balanced This angle may fall at any moment and, in my view, is too dangerous to warrant exposing workmen to the risk attending any attempt towards its repair The fall of this angle is imminent and, I think, inevitable, but if, afterwards, the remainder of the structure is left in a reasonably stable condition, a little attention will be expended upon it, such as clearing the jungle growth from inside the tomb and about it up to a limit of 20 feet The floor will then be cleared of debris and levelled, and the present graves, which have been disturbed by treasure seekers, apparently, reset in position, the ornamented stones in the debris being set out in order outside the tomb

56 If the one whole minar remaining suffer no appreciable detriment through the fall of the considerable mass of masonry in its immediate vicinity, the simple repair above recommended will then be carried out

TALPUR TOMBS

57 These tombs were visited at the request of Commissioner in Sind for the purpose of ascertaining the desirability of including Hyderabad District them in the list of “protected monuments,” and for the issue of definite recommendations with regard to their repair

58 From an architectural standpoint this collection of Talpur tombs is conspicuously inferior to the tombs of the Kalhoras situated but a mile away, while the quality of the *lashu* work falls pronouncedly short of that remaining upon these latter monuments which antedate the Talpur tombs in period by one half a century, a further instance only illustrating the unhappy fact of the continuous degeneration of Indian art down to the present day

59 The tombs are all, archæologically speaking, quite modern, the earliest of the more important graves being that of the reigning Talpur Mir Murad Ali Khan, which is dated 1229 A H (1813 A D) while the building containing this grave is dated 1254 A H (1837 A D) on a tablet over the entrance

60 Personally, I am of opinion that the primary ground upon which the conservation of these monuments can be considered is the historical one, and from this aspect I think that the claims of the monuments can be justly met by restricting repair to these tombs containing the bodies of the more historically important of the Talpurs, namely the reigning chiefs

61 This limits the tombs to which active conservation measures would be undertaken to those noted below —

Compound No 1—

Tomb No 1, in which are buried—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Mīr Murād Alī Khān | (1229 A H) |
| (2) Mīr Nūr Mahomed Khān | (1256 A H) |
| (3) Mīr Nasr Khān | (1261 A H) |
| (4) Mīr Shahdād Khān | (1274 A H) |
| (5) H H Mīr Mahomed Hussien Alī Khān | (1295 A H) |

Tomb No 5, in which are buried—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (1) Mīr Karam Alī Khān | (1244 A H) |
| (2) Mīr Hājī Mahomed Khān | (1287 A H) |

This latter tomb, architecturally, is far superior to the former, and is probably the best of the whole group

62 In notifying these two tombs as "protected monuments" under classification II (6) it will, perhaps, be desirable to include also the remaining monuments to which conservation repair is not contemplated, in which case these latter should be specifically notified under classification III. The monuments in compound No 2 will also thus come into this latter group

63 With regard to the conservation measures desirable, these will be principally comprised by the repair of the existing tile work, to which considerable attention will be needed

64 The mode of applying the original tiles, as is revealed through certain of the fallen patches, was a very extraordinarily one from a constructional point of view. The whole tiled surface, it would appear, is merely an extremely thin skin, attached to the main wall of the structure at horizontal intervals of about a foot by means of narrow brick pilasters, so that between the skin of tiles, affixed to its immediate backing of about 1" of plaster, and the main wall of the structure exists a uniform space which is about 9" in depth. The reason for this constructional freak is not at all apparent but its existence is very prejudicial to the preservation of the tile work adjoining those deep hollow gaps from which portions have already fallen

65 In repairing such places it will be necessary to close the hollows exposed with cement concrete, which will be afterwards plastered to match, and to align with the surface of the mortar backing immediately behind the tile

THE GREAT IMAGE OF RISHABHA AT BARWANI

66 This image, popularly known as "Bāvan Gaz," on account of its height 52 *gazz*, is carved out of the south face of the hill side

Central India

from which it projects in medium relief. The head and shoulders remain in excellent preservation, the facial features being remarkably intact, while the lotus ornament is still to be seen upon the breast, and the lower legs are in very fair condition. The remainder of the figure, however, is very much defaced through the shattering of the rock surface

67 With regard to the necessary measures of conservation I think that the only treatment applicable, in this case, will be to coat the better preserved surfaces with "Szerelemey's fluid stone preservative," leaving the remainder as at present. It will further be desirable to close the open fissures in the rock surface with Portland cement, stained, in mixing, to the old tone of the weathered rock surface by the addition of a proportionate quantity of charcoal. Care will be taken to keep the pointing material slightly back from the rock surface, so that the image may not be disfigured with conspicuous streaks across the surface

68 Some of the brackets which originally supported an architectural canopy above the head of the image still remain in position, while among the debris on the hill side about the base of the image certain carved and wrought stones are to be seen which apparently have fallen from this upper feature. I have therefore recommended that this debris be carefully cleared and sorted, and if any wrought, carved, or inscribed stones come to light they should be stacked in order near the image. It will then be possible for an archaeological officer subsequently visiting the place to decide whether a restoration of this canopy be at all feasible from the original material available

JAMI MASJID, SRINAGAR

69 From June to the end of September, on special duty in Kāshmir, I was engaged in assisting in the restoration of the famous old Jāmi' masjid at Srinagar, a notable example of the characteristic wooden architecture of this country. A considerable amount of preliminary work was involved in the way of preparing accurate drawing and photographic records of all the portions of the fabric that require to be dismantled and rebuilt.

70 With the exception of the enclosing walls of the mosque, which are of brick, the whole construction is of wood—wooden columns (some are 50 feet high!), wooden roof construction, and, in the case of the high *dalans*, wooden walls, laid in blocks, as one would build with masonry. A great amount of all this woodwork has badly decayed and will require to be renewed, but while every endeavour is to be made to preserve the external appearance of the fabric, the crude and cumbersome methods of construction, which are to a very great extent responsible for the dilapidation of the structure, will necessarily be replaced with something more in consonance with present ideas of constructional efficiency.

71 There were a number of features interesting in the work. The brickwork of the enclosing walls, for instance, was found to be of two distinct varieties, the difference occurring about nine feet down from the lower *chajjā*. Above this level were the small *lakhauri* bricks, well burnt and with wide mortar joints, below, again, was an earlier, softer variety, approximating to a "rubber" brick in texture, larger in size and with finer mortar joints; the marked difference being indicative of two separate periods of construction. Another curious feature was in the construction of the low *dalan* roofs where they met, at right angles, at the corner of the building. The roof covering being of the characteristic birch-bark and earth, the necessity of avoiding any semblance of a definite mitre at the junction becomes very apparent, where any pronounced "valley" would result in the earth covering quickly being washed away in the rains. In the old work the planes of intersection were therefore manipulated to eliminate this mitre, as far as possible, and drawings have been made for this feature, so that it can be retained in the new repair.

72 A conservation note was drawn up for the guidance of the officers in charge of the work, and fifty-two large "measure drawings" prepared, together with fourteen photographs, which will be needed for reference in the reconstruction. A scheme for the treatment of the enclave with cypress-set approaches and grassed *parterres* was also prepared, with a view to rendering the precincts more appropriate and attractive than at present obtains.

Y. A. PAGE, A. R. T. B. A.

